THE COPPER COINS OF INDIA

PART I.

BENGAL AND THE UNITED PROVINCES

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Spink & Son, Ltd., London.

The Copper Coins

of

INDIA

Part I

BENGAL and THE UNITED PROVINCES

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BY

W. H VALENTINE

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INTRODUCTION

The successful reception by the numismatic public of the author's work on "The Copper coins of Muhammadan States," and the encouragement afforded by the appreciative letters of grateful coin lovers have tempted him to take up his pen once more in the service of the study of Oriental copper coins. There is probably no other country in the world that can offer to the coin collector such a vast and interesting set of problems as India can. The enormous number of types used on the coins during the last three or four centuries (without going back further), complicated by the different alphabetic signs and languages, present an apparently endless series of puzzles, enhanced still further by the fact that the die is usually two or three times the size of the coin, so that several specimens may have to be compared to enable one to read the coin correctly. The object of this work is to help the collector to solve some of these fascinating problems, and also to assist him to arrange his cabinet of

Indian coins in a methodical manner, easy of access and admitting of a clear understanding of its contents.

A handy work on the copper coins of India has long been wanted for this purpose; much has been done by various writers but what is lacking is a simple guide which will include the whole and present it clearly before the reader.

The plan of the work is on similar lines to the author's first effort and might indeed be considered a continuation of that work, he however felt that India was too important to be considered otherwise than by itself.

This plan is a geographical one and the idea, briefly, is to divide the peninsula as nearly as possible into its modern political divisions viz:—

1 Bengal. 4 Bombay.

2 United Provinces. 5 Rajputana & Central India.

3 The Panjab. 6 Madras.

7. South India with Ceylon.

In each section the mints are given in alphabetical order with the British portion first and those of the Native States immediately following.

The main feature of the work, as before, is to give a drawing of every coin mentioned and then accompany

it with a description of the piece together with its transcription and transliteration.

The author (as beforementioned) has aimed at embodying and bringing together in one work from every source all that has been done on the subject. He has therefore included all the coins illustrated in the various books and papers by Oliver, Rodgers, Vost, Whitehead Nelson Wright, Dr Taylor, Thomas, &c &c. It is hardly necessary to say how greatly he feels his indebtedness to these publications. They have been supplemented by drawings made from coins in his own cabinet, and from those contained in the collections of Lord Grantley, Col Biddulph, Col Shepherd Messrs J. S. Blackett, D. F. Howorth (author of Colonial coins & tokens), R. Sutcliffe, and Howland Wood. (U.S.A).

All these gentlemen have placed their entire collections at the author's disposal with permission to make use of any or all as he thought fit, and the author now wishes these gentlemen to accept his grateful thanks for their ready and unstinted help.

To Sir Richard C Temple and Sir Geo. A. Grierson he would also tender his hearty acknowledgements for kindness in translating the inscriptions on the Burmese

and Jamu coins respectively. In addition to the rich collections mentioned above, the author has been given ready access to the vast series contained in the cabinets of the British Museum by the Keeper of the Coins - Mr G. F. Hill, whose help and sympathy with the object of the book has greatly sustained the author in his labours.

He would also like especially to record his gratitude to Mr J. Allan, (also of the Department of Coins in the British Museum) for his unfailing courtesy and readiness to place his knowledge of the subject at the author's disposal.

To Dr. O. Codrington, Librarian to the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Numismatic Society, the warmest thanks, for his unremitting and friendly aid in criticising and correcting the Arabic and Nagari inscriptions on the coins throughout the entire work.

Wm H. Valentine.

HISTORY of INDIA.

Though it is not necessary in a work on Indian copper coins to go into minute details concerning the history of the country, it is yet very important to have a definite knowledge of the main events and many changes that have taken place during its existence.

GREEK INVASION. The earliest fact known regarding India, is, that Darius the Persian extended his boundaries as far as the river Indus, and that the Panjab and Sindh were ruled by numerous native chiefs. This was about the year 500 B C. In 327-324 B.C. Alexander the Great made his celebrated march across Egypt, Turkey, and Persia. Having arrived at India he crossed the river Indus and defeated Porus, who was king of the region round about the valley of the Punjab Then as his troops were unwilling to proceed, Alexander reluctantly retired In 323 Alexander died His garrisons in India

MAURYAN DYN. were destroyed and driven back by Chandragupta who subsequently founded the Mauryan dynasty of Magadha. This monarch who seems to have been the

first supreme sovereign of Hindustan died in 297 B.C. and was succeeded first by his son, and then by his grandson. This was the famous Aśoka whose empire

ĀŚOKA.
272-232 BC

extended from the Hindu Kush in the N. to the Narbada in the S., and from the boundaries of modern Persia N., to the confines of Burma on the east. Its capital was Pataliputra, the modern Patna. After Aśoka's death in 232 B.C. his empire broke up and

KALINGA.
ANDHRA.

Kalinga and Andhra were among the first to acquire their independence. Other nations gradually arose, until in the 2nd century A.D. India was divided between the Mauryan dynasty at Magadha, the Andhras in the Dekkan, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyans in the south, the Yavanas and Palavas in western India, the Sakas in Sind (who assumed the Persian title of "Satraps" or "Kshatrapas") the Sah dynasty of Saurashta at Kathiawar and the Kushans in the north-west. Kanishka (the

THE KUSHANS

ruler of the Kushans or Yueh-chi, a Mongol race), who acceded about 120 A.D. formed a mighty empire, his boundaries extending into China as far north as Kashgar and stretched from there to the Persian frontier. The capital of his dominions was at Purushapu-

ra, the modern Peshawar. In the beginning of the third century A.D. the Kushan and Andhra dynasties became extinct

GUPTAS.

WEST^n SATRAPS.

and their empires were broken up into minor states. The middle of the 4th cent.y revealed two other mighty empires, that of the Guptas, and that of the Western Satraps. The satrap Rudrasena and the Gupta Samudragupta were contemporaries. The latter's dominion extended from the Hugli to the Jumna and Chambal, and from the Himalayas to the Narbada river. Kamarupa, the present Assam, and other smaller states were tributary to him, and the clans in northern Rajputana were under his protection. Towards the end of the century (4th) the

GUPTA EMPIRE.

whole of the territories belonging to the Sakas or Western Satraps in Sind, Kutch, Surashtra, and the Konkan, was overthrown by the Guptas, whose empire was thereby extended to the Indus valley, and the Arabian sea. The Gupta empire subsisted till the end of the 5th cent.y when it was destroyed by the White Huns or Ephthalites. These were a Mongol tribe, and a section of those which committed such terrible ravage in Europe under

WHITE HUNS.

the atrocious Attila "the Scourge of God" About the year 528, their ruler Mihiragula,

was defeated by a confederacy of Hindu princes under the leadership of the king of Magadha. After the overthrow of

HARSHA.

the White Huns no supreme power excisted in India until Harsha (606-647 or 8) originally king of Thaneswar became paramount in the north after a 35 years war. About the same period Pulikesin II the greatest of the Chalukya dynasty was the leading sovereign of the south.

CHALUKYAS.

This latter dynasty rose into importance in the middle of the 6th centy. They seem to have been Rajputs, and made their capital at Valapi (the modern Badami. After Harshas death (c 648) India became once more a medley of petty states, and except for the local incursion of the Arabs in Sind, was free from foreign invasion till the beginning of the 11th century.

GHAZNAVIDS.

In 992 Sabaktagin of Ghazna took possession of the country as far as the Indus and a permanent footing in India was gained by his successors in 1022 when Mahmud of Ghazna wrested

MAHMUD of GHAZNI

the kingdom of Lahore from Jeypal II Mahmud also defeated the rajas of Bhatia Multan and the united armies of the kings of Gwaliar Malwa Kalinjar, Kanouj, Dehli and Ajmir in a decisive

battle at Peshawar in 1008 and acquired the name of the "idol-breaker" by plundering various sacred Hindu shrines.

CHALUKYAS.

In the Dekkan the ancient Chalukya dynasty had been destroyed in the middle of the eighth century, but about 973 this recovered much of its former territory and made Kalyani its capital. In the south the Chola prince Rajaraja the Great overthrew the Pallavas of Kanchi and conquered the kingdom of Vengi thus putting an end to the independence of the Pallavas after an existence of 800 years Rajaraja also added Kalinga to his dominions, and in 1005 annexed Ceylon. He thus became Paramount Lord of Southern India and made Tanjur his capital. The ancient Pandyan kingdom was probably tributary to the Cholas. The Hoisala or Bellals seem at this time (1020) to have occupied Western Mysur and Malabar and also to have supplanted the ancient Chera dynasty. The house of Ghazni, after flourishing for about 150 years was overthrown by the family of Ghor. In 1186 Muhammad bin Sam of Ghor having defeated Khusru Malik (the last of the house of Ghazni) decided to conquer Hindustan

PALLAVAS

CHOLAS.

PANDYANS

BELLALS

GHORIDS.

which was then held by various Rajput clans. Muhammad

MUHAMD BIN SAM.

was at first defeated by Prithvi (their leader) at Thaneswar in 1191 on a second meeting at the same place two years later, 1193 finally defeated Prithvi, slew him and annexed his dominions. In the following year he conquered Jaichand of Kanuj also and took Benār-

MARWAR.

es and Kanuj. Thereupon the greater part of the clan retreated from Kanuj and founded Marwar. In 1195 Gwaliar was taken and Kutb-al-din Ai-

KUTB AL DĪN

bek took Gujarat (Anhalwara) the capital, but could not obtain possession of the country. In 1196 Kalinjar was captured and Bihar and Bengal (capital Gaur) reduced about the same time. After the death of Muhd bin Sam in 1205, Kutb-al dīn became independent ruler of India and the first of the Slave Kings of Dehli. At about the

BELLALS

same period the Bellals had become very powerful in the south, having in 1190 annexed the territory of the Chalukyas and put an end to that dynasty taking the southern portion, whilst the Yadavas seized the north. The Chola Kingdom was losing much of its former

CHOLAS

PANDYANS

splendour, and the Pandyans were recovering their independence. Telingana was ruled

by the Narupati dynasty with their capital at Warangal

ALA AL DIN

The vigorous and talented 'Ala al din, nephew of Jalal al din, the first Khilji ruler (1290-1295) invaded the Dekkan in 1294, and forced Ramachandra the Yadava raja to cede Elichpur. In 1297-1298 he subjugated Gujarat Somnath and Sorath, but Kutch and N.W. Kathiawar preserved their independence. His general Malik Kafur again invaded the Dekkan in 1309, reduced Warangal and Deogarh, and in 1310 invaded the Bellal kingdom and reduced the whole of the eastern territory. In 1318 Khus-

MUBARAK I

ru Khan, general of Mubarak, the last Khilji conquered Malabar, and in a revolt of the Yadavas which was suppressed by Khusru Khan, their leader Harapala was flayed alive The power of the Muhammadans was now felt throughout India Kashmir in the north, Orissa in the east, Kutch and Junagarh, and perhaps the extreme south of the peninsula alone retained their independence. Great as the Pathan power was, that greatness was the ultimate cause of its downfall and two causes mainly brought about this event; the inroads of the Mughals, and the

MUGHALS.

want of cohesion among its numerous and restless provinces In 1340 Bengal and Telin-

gana became independent. Dissatisfied Mughal nobles found-

BAHMANI.

ed the Bahmani kingdom in the Dekkan under Hasan Gangu, and south of the Krishna the princes of Vijayanagar reigned supreme. Jaunpur and Gujarat became independent in 1394 and also the kingdoms of Khandesh and Malwa, whilst many other parts of of the empire were either in revolt or had resumed their independence. About 1344 various Hindu kings and princes

VIJAYANAGAR

of the south formed a league to stem the tide of Muhammadan invasion and submitted to the sway of the raja of Anagundi, a small state which in less than a century grew into the mighty empire of Vijayanagar with its capital bearing the same name. Sind was ruled by the Jam family of Sumera rajputs. The western part of Kathiawar and Kutch were still independent under Hindu chiefs. In Orissa also was an independent Hindu dynasty in power.

TAIMUR

Whilst India was thus divided, the cruel and wily Taimur or Tamerlane with his Mughal hordes burst into its borders, slaughtering the inhabitants of every town he passed. Mahmud Shah II the Emperor (1394 - 1412) fled to Gujarat. Dehli surrendered and Taimur was proclaimed Emperor of India (1399). Having plundered

and slaughtered the people of Dehli he shortly after left India by the route he had entered it, leaving anarchy, famine and pestilence behind. After this monster's departure, there was for a time neither Emperor nor Empire of Dehli. The Sayyids 1414-1450 had little authority outside Dehli, and the last of the line surrendered his claims to Buhlol Lodi (1450-1488) who had occupied the whole of the Panjab. That ruler added

BAHLOL LODI.

Jaunpur to his dominions in 1478 Sikandar, his successor, reannexed Bihar and extended his territories in the direction of Bandelkund, but his dominions were rather a "congery of nearly independent principalities, jaghirs etc" than a compact monarchy. Sikandar's son Ibrahim (1517-1526) disgusted his followers by his pride and cruelty. Thus matters stood when Baber invaded India.

SANGA

The Rajput princes had recovered their independence, and acknowledged Sanga the raja of Mewar as their leader. Malwa, though still independent, was

GUJARAT

in 1526 annexed to Gujarat, whose kings also had subdued western Kathiawar, including Junagarh and Kutch, and under Ahmad Shah (1411-1443) built the new capital of Ahmadabad. Malik Nasir of

KHANDESH

Khandesh captured Asirgarh in 1399 and

built the forts of Zainabad and Burhanpur. Sind was in the possession of Shah Husain Arghun of Multan. In Gondwana

GONDWANA.

Sangram Sa of Mandla had extended his kingdom over 52 districts comprising modern Bhopal, Sagar and Damoh on the Vindhyan plateau, Hoshangabad, Narsingh, and Jabalpur in the Narbada valley: Mandla and Seoni in the Satpura highlands. The rest of the country was governed by other independent chiefs such as those of Chatisgarh, Ratanpur and Chanda.

BAHMANI.

During the period 1397-1477 the Bahmani Kingdom had attained great power, and Ahmad Shah built Ahmadabad-Bidar on the site of an ancient Hindu capital. The Konkan was reduced and Goa taken from Vijayanagar (1469-1472). In 1477 Telingana was taken. At the end of the 15th century Bahmani shared the fate of so many Indian Kingdoms and was broken up into 5 smaller

BARID SHAHS.

sultanates: viz. The Barid shahs at Ahmadabad-Bidar, who were the real rulers though nominally acting as ministers of the last representatives of the Bahmani dynasty. The Imad Shahi dynasty with its capital

IMAD SHAHS

at Gawilgarh, was independent from 1484-1574, when it was annexed to Ahmadnagar state.

ADIL SHAHS.

Bijapur was ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty from 1489-1686, when it was incorporated into the Mughal empire by Aurungzeb. The Nizam Shahi dynas

NIZAM SHAHS.

ty held sway over Ahmadnagar from 1489-1637, when its last representative was sent as a state prisoner to Gwaliar. Golkonda was under the Kutb

KUTB SHAHS.

Shahi dynasty from 1512-1687 when it was annexed by Aurungzeb. While the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Dekkan were thus divided, all southern India was under the sway of the King of Vijayanagar Krishna Deva 1509-1530. The chiefs of Seringapatam Kalicut and others were his vassals. In 1524, Cham Raj Bole repaired

MYSORE

a fort in the south, to which he gave the new name Mahesh Asur, now called Mysore.

In the year 1504 Prince Bābar a descendant of Taimur

BĀBAR.

and Jinjis Khan acquired the Kingdom of Kabul and in 1522 added Kandahar to his possessions. Encouraged by Sanga, the raja of Chitur, Babar invaded India, and defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat (1526), occupied Dehli and took Agra. The raja of Chitūr at first offered him assistance, but finding that Bābar intended to establish an empire of his

own, he turned against the invader and suffered a defeat at Sikri near Agra 1527. In the following year the important fortress of Chanderi was taken and the opposition of the Hindus crushed. Before his death in 1530, Bābar brought the whole of Hindustan under his power.

MUGHALS.

Humayun his son and successor, was after nine years reign, defeated at Chaunsā and Kanauj by Sher Shah and his Afghan nobles, and Hindustan came again under Pathan rule.

HUMAYUN.

SHER SHAH

The accident which led to Sher Shah's early death in 1545 before the fortress of Kalinjar was a great loss to India. His successor Islam Shah died in 1552 and dissension between the rival claimants paved the way for Humayun's return which took place in 1555.

SURI

With the help of Persian troops Humayun defeated Sikandar Shah at the battle of Sirhind and gave India once more to the Mughals. He was succeeded by his son, the famous Akbar and in 1556 the second battle of Panipat was fought, the Afghan power for ever broken and Mughal supremacy firmly established. During his long reign Akbar conquered all India as far as the Godaveri, excepting the district a-

SIKANDAR.

AKBAR

round the Aravalli hills; where Udai Singh the rana of Chi-

MEYWAR

tur founded Udaipur and succeeded in maintaining his independence.

Akbar divided his realm into provinces ruled by Subahdars or viceroys, while the districts were placed in the hands of Nuwabs or deputies. The list of these provinces is as follows:—

AKBAR'S PROVINCES.

1. Kabul	7. Allahabad	13 Khandesh
2. Lahore	8. Ajmir	14. Berar
3. Multan	9. Gujarat	15. Ahmadnagar
4 Dehli	10. Malwa	16. Orissa
5. Agra	11. Bihar	17. Kashmir
6. Oudh.	12. Bengal.	18. Sind.

The four Dekkani sultans who had hitherto been warring among themselves, at length became united against the

VIJAYANAGAR.

mighty Hindu supremacy of the south, and fought a decisive battle at Talikot in 1565 which caused the utter destruction of Vijayanagar.

The death of Akbar, one of India's greatest and wisest rulers, occurred on the 13th October, 1605 after a successful and glorious

SHAH JAHĀN.

reign of fifty one years His son and successor Jahangir was succeeded in his turn by Shah Jahān in 1627 He continued the extension of the Mughal em-

pire by annexing the last remnant of the Ahmadnagar kingdom in 1637. Aurungzeb conquered Bijapur in 1686, Golkonda in 1687, and all the territory south of the Kistna which had been dependent on these kingdoms.

AURUNGZEB

But Aurungzeb was unable to quell the disorders which prevailed in his vast realm. The Rajputs and Jats were in open hostility. The Mahrattas were plundering and burning Malwa, Gujarat, and the Dekkan, which by incessant warfare had been reduced almost to a desert. The Mughal armies took fort after fort from the Mahrattas, but the latter were constantly retaking them, and when hard pressed retired to their mountain fastnesses. Thus the overthrow of Bijapur and Golkonda, which had so long kept the Mahrattas down, proved fatal to the Mughal Empire, and during the following century enabled the Mahratta kingdom to rise on its ruins.

MAHRATTAS

EUROPEANS.

This will be a convenient place to consider the advent of the European element into Indian affairs, and which subsequently produced such remarkable results. The Portuguese were first upon the scene. From the landing of Vasco da Gama in 1498 near Kalicut to the appearance of the Dutch and

PORTUGUESE.

English they had a monopoly of trade between Europe and India. They took Goa in 1510, Diu in 1534, Daman between 1538-1545, and finally Salsette and Bombay.

DUTCH.

The chief settlements of the Dutch founded in the 17th century were Negapalam, Sadras, Palikat, Bimlipalam, and Cochin.

ENGLISH.

Although the English East India Company (founded 1600) had established factories at Surat (1611), Kalicut, Masulipalam and other places, they built

MADRAS.

their first fort (St George) at Madras, only in 1639. Bombay given to Charles II as marriage

BOMBAY

portion of Katherine of Braganza, was finally handed over to the English in 1668.

Fort St David, Madras was purchased in 1691 and the villages of Chuttanatti, Calcutta and Gobindpur in 1696.

FRENCH

The French possessed Masulipalam in 1669 Pondicherry 1674 and also Chandarnagar.

DANES

At about the same time the Danes acquired Tranquebar and Serampur.

We now come to the rise of the Mahrattas. Sivaji the inspi-

MAHRATTAS

red soldier of fortune, was of the Bhonsla family, was born in 1627 and brought up in Poona.

He fought for and against Aurungzeb at various times and in 1662 held sway on the Konkan, which position he kept improving and strengthening till his death in 1680. The depredations of the Mahrattas multiplied and extended in every direction but their confederation occurred under Balaji Vishwanath who was made Peshwa or prime minister by Sivaji's grandson in 1712.

DEKKAN.

Nizam al mulk though originally Viceroy of the Dekkan and Carnatic provinces had since 1723 become practically independent. He claimed sovereignty over the states south of the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna, while the Mahrattas at the same time demanded tribute from them.

MYSORE

The growth of Mysore commenced from the time of the downfall of Vijayanagar, and under the reign of Chick Deo Raj 1672-1704 assumed considerable dimensions. Of his acquisitions no fewer than 48 are enumerated among which Bangalur is the most important; but its possession was disputed by the chief of Sira.

ARCOT.

The Nawab of Arcot claimed territory reaching from the Gundakamma river to Cape Comorin, whilst the Rana of Bednur asserted his right to a considerable portion of the Kanara

coast, and south of this were the Rajas of Coorg, Travan-kur, Cochin, and the chiefs of Malabar, all independent.

MAHRATTAS

By 1734 the Mahratta power was fully established in Malwa and in 1736 they blockaded Dehli and forced the Nizam to grant them the whole of Malwa and the territory between the Narbuda and the Chambal.

NADIR SHAH

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and marched to Dehli. Though at first courtesies were exchanged between him and Muhammad Shah two days afterwards, through a false report, the inhabitants were massacred and the city plundered. It has been estimated that booty to the value of 30 millions sterling were carried off by his followers. Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747. An Afghan chief, Ahmad Shah Durrani, who had been his treasurer, made off with his masters money, and became ruler of Afghanistan

AHMAD SHAH DURRANI

Balkh, Sind, and Kashmir. He invaded India in 1748 but was defeated by Prince Ahmad Shah, the heir apparent at the battle of Sirhind. This battle was the last great effort of the Mughal Empire, which was now tottering to its fall and on the death of the Emperor (one month later) and the repeated attacks of the Afghans

crumbled in pieces. In the resulting confusion Ahmad Shah Durrani exacted the cession of the Panjab.

NIZAM AL MULK.

Nizam al Mulk (or Asaf Jah), whose independence south of the Narbuda River had been recognized by the Emperor Muhammad Shah, died in 1748

FRENCH

His death gave the French an opportunity of interfering in Indian affairs Dupleix the governor of Pondicherry, managed so skilfully that; in 1751, he was acknowledged governor of all the country from the Kistna to Cape Comorin. The nawab of Arcot was under his authority, and Bussy, with a French army, represented French interests at the Nizam's court at Aurungabad. Thus French influence was supreme in the South

ENGLISH.

At this time the English power was of but little account, being confined to the towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Fort St. David & Devikota in the Tanjur dist

MAHRATTAS.

The Mahrattas under the vigorous administration of the Peshwas, extended their authority over the Konkan and the western part of the Dekkan. Berar, Gondwana, and Kuttack including Balasur were under the Mahratta chief, Raguji Bhonslé who in 1751 occupied territory as far south as the Godaveri. In Hindustan the Pesh-

wa's territory was bounded by the Sone and the Ganges, while the Chambal formed the northwestern boundary The Mahrattas had also obtained by imperial grant, or assumed, the right to collect chauth, (i.e. the fourth part of the revenue) in Gujarat, the Dekkan, and the south of India, the provinces of Lakhnau, Patna, and Bengal, Allahabad, Agra, and Ajmir. Yet at this time the Mahrattas had no united government. Ram Raja at Satara was a merely nominal raja, the actual power having been usurped by Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761) his Peshwa or Prime Minister who resided at Poona. the Peshwa's power in its turn being curbed by the powerful Mahratta chiefs. Raguji Bhonsle of Berar, Anand Rao Puar of Dhar, Damaji Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao Holkar and Raniyi Sindia in Malwa Thus we can at the most only speak of it as a "Mahratta Confederacy".

MUGHALS.

In 1751 there remained under the Emperor Ahmad Shah's direct authority only the upper Doab or country between the upper courses of the Ganges and Jumna, the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and Gujarat which was still under a dependent Mughal viceroy.

RAJPUTS

The Rajputs were virtually independent under the leadership of the Rana of

Udaipur and the rajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur.

OUDH. BENGAL BIHAR.

Oudh had become independent under Saadat Khan in 1724 Bengal and Bihar under Aliverdi Khan in 1740,

ROHILKHAND.

Rohilkhand, the country east of the upper Ganges, was occupied by Ali Muhammad and his Afghans in 1744.

DURRANIS.

In 1761 the fourth battle of Panipat took place. This was between the Afghans under Ahmad Shah Durrani, and the Mahratta confederacy. Upwards of 100,000 men met in battle, the fight ending in the complete discomfiture of the Mahrattas for the time being.

ENGLISH

A little later, or about 1764 the nation which was eventually able to crush the power of the Mahrattas was rapidly gaining dominion in India. The growth of British influence began to make itself felt.. The three presidency towns Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had become growing centres of influence. The French had been defeated by them, and their possessions (such as the Northern Circars) annexed.

MYSORE.

In the south, Haidar Ali had usurped the government of Mysore (1760) which may be said

to have attained by 1780 its largest dimensions :

BRITISH

The district of Chengalpat was ceded to the British by the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1765. In the same year Bengal, Behar and Orissa were granted to them by Shah Alam II, and in 1775 the district of Benares, including Chunar and Ghazipur, were handed over by Shuja-al-daula of Oudh. In 1769 the Mahrattas again

'ALAM II

crossed the Chambal, in 1770 making themselves masters of Dehli and in 1771 placed 'Alam II on the throne. War broke out between Hai-

HAIDAR 'ALI

dar 'Ali of Mysore and the British in 1766 which concluded disastrously for the latter in 1769, as did also the second one in 1784 under Tipu Sahib.

TIPU SAHIB

In the third Mysore war, 1790-1792 the British were gloriously successful and at the conclusion of the fourth Mysore war in 1798-9 the power of Tipu was crushed and the districts of Kanara Coimbatur and the Wynaad annexed. This conquest undoubtedly rendered Britain supreme in the Dekkan. In 1800 the Nizam ceded the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah the same year Wellesley annexed Tanjur. In 1801 the Carnatic was taken from the late Nawab for treacherous correspondence with

Tipu. The same year the Nawab of Oudh was forced to cede the districts called "the Ceded districts of Oudh"

MAHRATTAS.

From 1802 - 1803 the second Mahratta War was fought; the British, the Peshwa, and the Nizam on one side, with Bhonsle of Nagpur and Sindia on the other. On the defeat of Bhonsle and Sindia, the province of Cuttack was given up to Britain.

BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The supremacy of Britain was recognized by the following states :- Kuch Bihar in 1772 Cochin 1791, Haidarabad 1798, Mysore 1799 Baroda 1801 Rampur 1801, the Peshwa's dominions 1802 Nagpur 1803, Sindia's dominions in 1804, Travankur 1805, and by Bhartpur, Alwar and Dholpur from between 1802 - 1806.

SIND

SIKHS

The amirs of Sind had by this time acquired their independence as also had the Sikhs in the Panjab under Ranjit Singh

BAHAWALPUR

KASHMIR

This state became independent of Afghan rule in 1805, but Kashmir was still under their power.

NIPAL

The Ghurkas of Nipal were steadily extending their territory to the West. Under the administration of the Marquis of Hastings (1813 - 1823) a hard-fought campaign against

the Ghurkas (1814-1816) reduced Nipal to its present area.

MAHRATTAS.

The fourth Mahratta war broke out in 1817 and though it only lasted about 4 months the armies of Holkar, of the Peshwa, and of Nagpur were routed, the Pindâris destroyed; the whole of Central India brought fully under British authority; and the Mahratta empire finally extinguished. Holkar was forced to cede the territory between the Satpura and Bundi Hills. Peshwa's territories were annexed and also the principality of Sagar, the district of Ajmir was taken from Sindia. After a short campaign Apa Sahib of Nagpur was deposed. British supremacy was

RAJPUTANA

recognized in all the Rajput States (except Bikanir) in 1817, 1818, and 1823.

CENTL. INDIAN STATES.

Bhopal 1817. Indur, Dewas and Jaora 1818. Dhar 1819. In Bundelkhand, Orcha or Tehri 1812. Rewa 1813. Sampthar 1817.

BOMBAY.

Kolhapur 1812, Sawantwadi 1819, Kutch 1816 or 1819 and Kathiawar 1820.

Under Lord Amherst (1823-1828) the Burmese government ceded Arakan and Tenasserim, and gave up its claims to Assam, Kachar and Jaintia

Coorg was annexed in 1834 and Sind, after the campaign there in 1843. British supremacy was again

BRITISH SUPREMACY

accepted by the following:- Bikanir in 1828, Bahawalpur 1838, Garhwal 1835, Kapurthala in 1809, Mandi and Suket 1846, Chamba 1847, and Kashmir 1846. Kachar lapsed to the sovereign power in 1832, as also did Assam in 1839.

SIKHS.

In 1845 the Sikhs made an unprovoked attack on the British. Hardfought battles took place at Mudki &c, but at last the victorious British troops entered Lahore, the capital of the Sikhs, and peace was concluded in 1846. A further outbreak took place in 1849, when the domination of the Sikhs was finally broken and the Panjab annexed to Britain. Satara lapsed to the Paramount Power in 1852 through the raja leaving no natural heir, and Pegu was annexed after the 2nd Burmese war, the same year. Nagpur lapsed in 1853 Berar was assigned as payment for the maintenance of the subsidiary force in 1853, and Jhansi lapsed in 1854 Oudh was annexed in 1856 in consequence of Wajid Ali's ill government.

INDIAN MUTINY

In 1857 the Indian Mutiny broke

out through conspiracy between some of the dispossed Chiefs, such as the ex King of Oudh and those of Nagpur and Satara. Terrible scenes were enacted throughout Bengal, the United Provinces, the Panjab and Central India. The relief of Khanpur and Lakhnau and the siege of Dehli must for ever be remembered by the British nation for the heroism displayed by her sons and the noble assistance given by the Feudatory Sikh and other chiefs. On the 2nd August 1858 British India was placed by act of Parliament under the direct authority of the British Crown. Queen Victoria, of Gt Britain and Ireland was proclaimed "Empress of India" at a magnificent Durbar held at Dehli on the 1st Jany 1877.

This sketch of Indian history has been abridged from "The Historical Atlas of India by Chas Joppen", principally, but with other material from Meadows Taylor, Pope (G.H.) Vincent Smith &c

PATHAN SULTĀNS OF DEHLI.

		A.H.	A.D.
TURKS	Muhammad I bin Sam	589	1193
	Kutb al-din Aibak	602	1205
	Aram Shah	607	1210
	Shams al din Altamsh	607	1210
	Rukn-al din Firuz I	633	1235
	Raziya	634	1236
	Muizz al din Bahram	637	1239
	ʿAlā al din Masaud	639	1241
	Nasir al din Mahmud I	644	1246
	Ghiyas al din Balban	664	1265
	Muizz al din Kaikubād	686	1287
	Shams al din Kaiumurs	689	1290
KHALJĪS	Jalāl al din Firuz II	689	1290
	Rukn al din Ibrāhim I	695	1295
	ʿAlā al din Muhammad II	695	1295
	Shihab al din ʿUmar	715	1315
	Kutb al din Mubarak Shah I	716	1316
	Shams al din Mahmud (pretender?)	718	1318
	Nāsir al din Khusrū	720	1320
TUGHLAKS	Ghiyas al din Tughlak I	720	1320
	Muhammad III bin Tughlak	725	1324

		A.H.	A.D
	Firuz III	752	1351
	Tughlak II	790	1388
	Abubakr	791	1388
	Muhammad IV bin Firuz	792	1389
	Sikandar I	795	1392
	Mahmūd II	795	1392
	Nasrat (interregnum)	797-802	1394-9
	Daulat Khan Lodi	815	1412
SAYYIDS	Khizr Khan	817	1414
	Mubarak II	824	1421
	Muhammad V bin Farid	837	1433
	'Ālam Shāh	849	1445
LODIS	Bahlol	855	1451
	Sikandar II	894	1488
	Ibrahim II	923	1517
SŪRĪS	Sher Shah	946	1539
	Islām Shah	952	1545
	Muhammad 'Ādil	960	1552
	Ibrahim III	961	1553
	Sikandar III	962	1554

MUGHĀL EMPERORS OF INDIA

		A.H	AD
I	Bābar, Zahir al dīn	932	1526
II	Humāyūn Nasīr al dīn	937	1530
III	Akbar, Jalāl al dīn	963	1556
IV	Jahāngīr, Nur al din	1014	1605
	Dāwar Baksh	1037	1627
V	Shāh Jahan, Shihāb al dīn	1037	1628
	Shujā (in Bengal)	1068-70	1657-60
	Murād Bakhsh (in Gujarat)	1068	1657-8
VI	Aurungzēb, 'Alamgīr, Muhyi al dīn	1068	1658
	A'zam Shāh	1118-1119	1707
	Kām Bakhsh	1119	1707-8
VII	Shāh 'Alam Bahādur Shāh I Kutb al din	1119	1707
VIII	Jahāndār Shāh Muizz al dīn	1124	1712
IX	Farrukh-siyar	1124	1713
X	Rafi' al darjāt, Shams al din	1131	1719
XI	Rafi al daulat Shah Jahan II	1131	1719
	Nikusiyar	1131	1719
	Ibrahim	1132-3	1720
XII	Muhammad, Nasir al din	1131	1719
XIII	Ahmad	1161	1748
XIV	'Ālamgir II Aziz al din	1167	1754

		AH	AD
	Shah Jahan (III)	1173-74	1759-60
XV	Shāh 'Ālam II Jalāl al dīn	1173	1759
	Bīdār-Bakht	1202-03	1788
XVI	Muhammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII	Bahādur Shāh II	1253	1837
	Deposed by the British Government	1274	1858

From H Nelson-Wright's cat. Mughal coins, Ind. Mus.

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Who have reigned during the progress of British power in India)

	A.D.		
Elizabeth	1558	George I	1714
James I	1603	George II	1727
Charles I	1625	George III	1760
Commonwealth	1649	George IV	1820
Charles II	1649	William IV	1830
(Restored)	1660	Victoria	1837
James II	1685	Edward VII	1901
William III	1689	George V	1910
Anne	1702		

THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET

in Persi-Arabic characters.

NAME	DETACHED FORM.	POWER	COMBINED FORM.			EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
			Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
alif	ا	a, &c	ا	ا	ا	تا	بار	اب
be	ب	b	ـب	ـبـ	بـ	شب	صبر	بر
pe	پ	p	ـپ	ـپـ	پـ	چُپ	سِپر	پُر
te	ت	t	ـت	ـتـ	تـ	دشت	ستر	تپ
ṭă	ٹ	ṭ	ـٹ	ـٹـ	ٹـ	پیٹ	سٹا	ٹِپ
s̤e	ث	s̤	ـث	ـثـ	ثـ	خبث	بثر	ثُور
jīm	ج	j	ـج	ـجـ	جـ	کج	شجر	جبر
che	چ	ch	ـچ	ـچـ	چـ	هیچ	بچہ	چپ
ḥe	ح	ḥ	ـح	ـحـ	حـ	صبح	بحر	حر
khe	خ	kh	ـخ	ـخـ	خـ	یخ	تخم	خر
dāl	د	d	ـد	ـد	د	صد	فِدا	دُرّ
ḍă	ڈ	ḍ	ـڈ	ـڈ	ڈ	صُنڈ	نڈر	ڈال
ẕāl	ذ	ẕ	ـذ	ـذ	ذ	کاغذ	نذر	ذِمّ
re	ر	r	ـر	ـر	ر	مر	مُرد	رم
ṛă	ڑ	ṛ	ـڑ	ـڑ	ڑ	مُڑ	بڑا	ڑوڑا
ze	ز	z	ـز	ـز	ز	گز	بزم	زر

NAME	DETACHED FORM	POWER.	COMBINED FORM.			EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
			Final	Medial	Initial	Final	Medial.	Initial.
zhe	ژ	zh	ـژ	ـژ	ژ	پاپژ	غژب	ژرف
sīn	س	s	ـس	ـسـ	سـ	بنس	فسق	سر
shīn	ش	sh	ـش	ـشـ	شـ	پنش	نشد	شد
ṣād	ص	ṣ	ـص	ـصـ	صـ	نِص	قصد	صد
ẓād	ض	ẓ	ـض	ـضـ	ضـ	عض	خِضر	ضِد
ṭoe	ط	ṭ	ـط	ـطـ	طـ	خطّ	بطن	طي
ẓoe	ظ	ẓ	ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ	حفظ	نظر	ظفر
'ain	ع	'a, &c	ـع	ـعـ	عـ	صنع	بعد	عسل
ghain	غ	gh	ـغ	ـغـ	غـ	تيغ	بِغي	غسل
fe	ف	f	ـف	ـفـ	فـ	كف	سفر	فِي
ḳāf	ق	ḳ	ـق	ـقـ	قـ	بق	سقر	قد
kāf	ك	k	ـك	ـكـ	كـ	يك	بِكن	كن
gāf	گ	g	ـگ	ـگـ	گـ	رِنگ	جِگر	گر
lām	ل	l	ـل	ـلـ	لـ	گل	عِلم	لب
mīm	م	m	ـم	ـمـ	مـ	ستم	چمن	من
nūn	ن	n	ـن	ـنـ	نـ	صحن	چند	نم
wāw	و	w, &c	ـو	ـو	و	بو	پور	وجد
he	ه	h	ـه	ـهـ	هـ	نه	بها	هنر
ye	ي	y, &c	ـي	ـيـ	يـ	بي	جِيد	يد

From Forbes' "Hindūstānī Grammar."

THE HINDUSTĀNĪ ALPHABET

in the NĀGARĪ character

VOWELS

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
ă	á	ĭ	ī	ŭ	ú	ri	é	ai	ó	au

SECONDARY FORM.

ग	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गृ	गे	गै	गो	गौ
ga	gā	gi	gī	gu	gū	gri	ge	gai	go	gau

CONSONANTS.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	ch	chh	j	jh	n	t
ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न	प	फ
ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n	p	ph
ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	स	ह
b	bh	m	y	r	l	w, v	sh	sh	s	h

COMPOUND CHARACTERS.

क्क	क्त	क्य	ग्न	ग्ब	च्छ	ज्ज	त्त	त्थ	त्न	त्म	त्य
kk	kt	ky	gn	gb	chchh	jj	tt	tth	tn	tm	ty
त्व	द्द	द्ध	द्म	द्य	द्व	न्त	न्थ	न्द	न्ध	न्न	न्म
tw	dd	ddh	dm	dy	dw	nt	nth	nd	ndh	nn	nm
न्य	न्ह	प्त	प्न	प्य	प्स	ब्द	भ्य	ल्ल	ष्ट	ष्ठ	ष्ण
ny	nh	pt	pn	py	ps	bd	bhy	ll	sht	shth	shn
स्त	स्थ	स्न	स्म	स्य	स्स	ह्म	ह्य				
st	sth	sn	sm	sy	ss	hm	hy				

Compounds of three letters.

क्त्व	न्त्र	प्ल्य	स्त्य
ktw	ntr	ply	sty

NUMERALS.

१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	२०	३००
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	300

NUMERALS IN HINDUSTANI

FIGURES			NAMES		FIGURES			NAMES	
	Arabic	Hindi				Arabic	Hindi		
1	١	१	ek	ایک	20	٢٠	२०	bīs	بیس
2	٢	२	do	دو	21	٢١	२१	ikkīs	اکیس
3	٣	३	tīn	تین	22	٢٢	२२	bāīs	بائیس
4	۴	४	chār	چار	24	٢۴	२४	chaubīs	چوبیس
5	٥	५	pānch	پانچ	25	٢٥	२५	pachīs	پچیس
6	٦	६	chha	چھہ	27	٢٧	२७	satāīs	ستائیس
7	٧	७	sāt	سات	28	٢٨	२८	aṭhāīs	اٹھائیس
8	٨	८	āṭh	اٹھ	29	٢٩	२९	untīs	انتیس
9	٩	९	nau	نو	30	٣٠	३०	tīs	تیس
10	١٠	१०	das	دس	40	۴٠	४०	chālīs	چالیس
11	١١	११	igārah	اگارہ	50	٥٠	५०	pachās	پچاس
12	١٢	१२	bārah	بارہ	60	٦٠	६०	sāṭh	ساٹھ
13	١٣	१३	terah	تیرہ	70	٧٠	७०	sattar	ستّر
14	١۴	१४	chaudah	چودہ	80	٨٠	८०	assī	اسّی
15	١٥	१५	pandrah	پندرہ	90	٩٠	९०	nauwē	نوّی
16	١٦	१६	solah	سولہ	100	١٠٠	१००	sau or sai	سو سی
17	١٧	१७	satrah	سترہ	200	٢٠٠	२००	do sau	دو سو
18	٢٨	१८	aṭhārah	اٹھارہ	500	٥٠٠	५००	pānch sau	پانچ سو
19	١٩	१९	unīs	انیس	1000	١٠٠٠	१०००	ek hizār	ایک هزار

NUMERALS IN ARABIC.

	masculine.		feminine.	
one	ahd	احد	ahdī	احدي
two	āsnain	اثنين	āsnatain	اثنتين
three	salāsah	ثلاثة	salās	ثلاث
four	ārb'ah	اربعة	ārba'a	اربع
five	khamsah	خمسة	khams	خمس
six	satah	ستة	sat	ست
seven	sab'ah	سبعة	saba'a	سبع
eight	samānyah	ثمانية	samānī	ثماني
nine	tas'ah	تسعة	tas'	تسع
ten	'ushrah	عشرة	'usher	عشر

The figures from 10 to 19 are compounded of units and the numeral عشرة for the masc., and عشر for the fem.; e.g. احد عشرة 11, masc., احدي عشر - 11, fem. The numerals 20 to 90 are of common gender and have plural forms; e.g عشر 10 becomes عشرين 20, تسع 9 becomes تسعين 90. The intermediate numbers, viz 21 22, &c are composed by placing the units first, and joining the decimals to them by the conjunction و - wa, as are also the hundreds مایة 100, مائتان 200, ثلثمائة 300, اربعمائة 400, خمسمائة 500 &c up to الف 1000; e.g. 1913 would be written, alif wa tas'mayat wa salas 'ushrat; الف وتسعمائة وثلث عشرة

NUMERALS IN PERSIAN.

(PERSI-ARABIC characters.)

1	١	یک	yak	20	٢٠	بیست	bīst.
2	٢	دو	do	21	٢١	بیست و یک	bīst wa yak
3	٣	سه	si.	30	٣٠	سی	sī
4	٤	چهار	chahār	40	٤٠	چهل	chihil
5	٥	پنج	panj	50	٥	پنجاه	panjah
6	٦	شش	shash	60	٦٠	شست / شصت	shast.
7	٧	هفت	haft	70	٧٠	هفتاد	haftād
8	٨	هشت	hasht.	80	٨٠	هشتاد	hashtād
9	٩	نه	nuh	90	٩٠	نود	nawad
10	١٠	ده	dah	100	١٠٠	صد	sad
11	١١	یازده	yazdah	200	٢٠٠	دویست / دوصد	do / do sad
12	١٢	دوازده	duwāzdah	300	٣٠٠	سه صد	si sad
13	١٣	سیزده	sizdah	400	٤٠	چهار صد	chahār sad
14	١٤	چهارده	chahar dah	500	٥٠٠	پنج صد	panj sad
15	١٥	پانزده	pānzdah	1000	١٠٠٠	یک هزار	yak hizar
16	١٦	شانزده	shānzdah	1001	١٠٠١	یک هزار و یک	yak hizar wa ak
17	١٧	هفتده	haftdah				
18	١٨	هشتده	hasht-dah				
19	١٩	نوازده	nawazdah				

Fractions in HINDI, PERSIAN & ARABIC

¼	پاو ، ربع	rubʿ, pau
½	نیم ، نصف / ادها	nīm, nasf / adha

GLOSSARY OF WORDS and PHRASES.

Ābān	name of a (Persian) month the 8th	ابان
Ābu	father	ابو
Ābu al-fath	father of victory	ابوالفتح
Ābu al-muzaffar	father of the victor	ابوالمظفر
Ādha	half	ادها
Ahad	time of	عهد
Al-'adl	the just	العادل
Al-din	the faith, religion	الدين
Al-diyan	the requiter	الديان
Al-dunya	the world	الدنيا
Al-fath	the conqueror	الفتح
Allāhu Akbar	God is great	الله اكبر
Al-muzaffar	the victor	المظفر
Al-sultān	the sovereign, the king	السلطان
Amardād	name of a (Persian) month, the 5th.	امرداد
Amir al-hāmi	prince protector	امير الحامي
Amir al-momenin	prince of the faithful	امير المومنين
Ānā, Ani	anna = 1/16 rupi, annas.	آنه انيي
Ardibihisht	name of a (Persian) month (2nd).	اردي بهشت
Āzr	do the 9th	اذر
Badshāh.	Padishah, king, sovereign	بادشاه

Bahman. | name of a (Persian) month, the 11th. بهمن

Bar haft sikka zad hamī dīn &c, see couplets.

Bin - ibn | son, son of. بن

Bī tārikh fī sanat بتاريخ في سنة

Bul ayid al rahman. In support of the merciful one (God)

Chahār | four چهار

Chahāram hissa | one fourth division چهارم حصه

Chau tankī | four tankī چو تنكي

Dāk | post, military station داك

Dār al-amān | the place of safety دار الامان

Dār al khalifat | the seat of the khalifat دار الخلافة

Dī | name of a (Persian) month, the 10th دي

Do. | two دو

Dur 'arsa Saiganu sal bar hafsad see ek. For the area Saiganu in the year seven hundred (and) thirty one

Falus. | money, copper coin فلوس

Falus dar al zarb. Falus of the mint ... فلوس دار الضرب

Farid | pearl فريد

Farwardin | name of a (Persian) month, the 1st فروردين

Fī ahad al hami, In the time of the defender. في عهد الحامي

Fī ahad al amir al hamī al dīn al diyan. In the time of the commander, the Defender of the faith of the Requiter (God)

Fī tārīkh	at the date	فې تاريخ
Ghāzī	champion	غازي
Haft	seven	هفت
Haftad	seventy	هفتاد
Hāmī	defender	حامي
Hasht	eight	هشت
Hashtad	eighty	هشتاد
Hizār	thousand	هزار

Iklīm Lakhnauti sal bar haft sad see ek = country Lakhnauti in the year seven hundred thirty one. اقليم لكهنوتي سال بر [illegible]

Iklīm Tughlakpur 'urf Tirhut - country Tughlakpur alias Tirhut اقليم تغلقپور عرف ترهت

Ilahī	divine (era of Akbar)	الهي

Imārat Lakhnau, (dār al), Abode of government Lakhnau. امارة

Isfandārmuz.	name of a (Persian) month (12th).	اسفندارمز
Jalāl al-dīn	glory of the faith	جلال الدين
Jalūs	accession, regnal year	جلوس

Khaldat mamlukat = may his kingdom be perpetuated. خلدت مملكته

Khalifat	khalifate (seat of)	خلافة
Khallad allah	may God perpetuate	خلد الله
Khurdad	name of a (Persian) month, the 3rd	خرداد
Kila' or Kilāt	fort	قلعه

Mah	month	ماه
Maimanat mānus	tranquil prosperity.	میمنت مانوس
Mihr	name of a (Persian) month, the 7th	مهر
Mihr shud tanka raij dar rozgar banda ummaidwar &c. Was struck (as) a current tanka in the time of the servant, hopeful (of divine mercy)		
Min ata al sultan fikd ita al rahman. He who obeys the sovereign, truly he obeys the merciful one (God)		
Mubārak	happy, fortunate, auspicious.	مبارك
Mulkat wa sultanat = kingdom and sultanat.		ملکت و سلطانة
Mustakr	remaining firm, constant.	مستقر
Mutbarak khitta Jaunpur. blessed city Jaunpur.		متبرک خطه
Nāsir al-din	defender of the faith.	ناصر الدين
Nāsir al-dunya wa al din, defender of the world and of religion		
Nīm	half	نيم
Nisf, nisfi	half	نصف ، نصفي
Nuh	nine	نه
Nuhsad	nine hundred	نهصد
Nūd, nuwad,	ninety	نود
Pāi	pie - (copper coin)	پاي
Panj	five	پنج
Raij	current	رايج
Rewānī	current	رواني

Sāhib i kirani zad za ta'aid allah &c. see couplets.

Sanat	year	سنة
Shāh	king, sovereign	شاه
Shāhi	kingly,	شاهی
Shahr	city	شهر
Shahrewar	name of a (Persian) month, the 6th.	شهریور
Shash	eight	شش
Shasht	eighty	شست
Shashtad	eight hundred	شهد
Si, see.	thirty	سی
Sikka	sterling, stamped coin.	سکه
Sizdah	thirteen	سیزده
Soubah Oudh	province Oudh	صوبه اوده
Tanka, tanki	copper coins of Akbar	تنکه، تنکی
Tir	name of a (Persian) month, the 4th.	تیر
Urdibihisht	name of a (Persian) month (2nd)	اردی بهشت
'Urf	alias	عرف
Wa	and	و
Yak	one	یک
Zarb	struck, stamped, mint.	ضرب

POETICAL LEGENDS or COUPLETS.

The Mughal and some other rulers have caused the legends on their coins to be expressed in poetry. The following are in frequent use on the copper coins.

'ALAMGIR II
(1)

سکه زد بر هفت کشور همچو تابان مهر و ماه
شاه عزیز الدین عالمگیر غازی پادشاه

= Sikka zad bar haft kishwar hamchu tābān mihr wa māh
Shah 'Aziz āl dīn 'Alāmgir ghazī padishah
= "Struck money in the seven climes shining like the sun & moon
Shah 'Aziz āl din 'Alamgir ghazī padishah."

'ALAMGIR II.
(2)

بزر زد سکه صاحب قرانی
بهادر شاه عالمگیر ثانی

Bazar zad sikka sahib kiranī
= Bahadur Shah 'Alamgir sanī.
"Bahadur Shah Alamgir sanī struck coin like that of the Sahib Kiran on gold."

SHAH 'ALAM II.
(1)

سکه صاحب قرانی زد ز تائید اله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

Sikka sahib kiranī zad za ta'aid alah
Hamī din Muhammad Shah 'Alam padishah.
= "The defender of the religion of Muham^d Shah 'Alam padishah
Through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Kiran"

SHAH ALAM II.
(2)

سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sāhya fazl ilah,
Hāmi din Muhammad Shāh 'Alam padishah.
= "The defender of the religion of Muham^d Shah 'Alam padishah
Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes."

ERAS.

Want of space has prevented the author giving the equivalent in the Christian era with each date on the coins in the pages describing them; the comparative tables here given will however readily enable the reader to find the equivalent date when necessary. The most important of the many eras in use in India are the Hijra and the Samvat.

HIJRA ERA. This method of dating is used by Muhammadans everywhere and commences with the flight of Muhammad to Medina in 622 A.D The chief difficulty with this era however is that as the year contains only 12 lunar months, the years do not correspond to those of the Christian era. Hence the necessity for a comparative table of the two eras. A handy way to convert a Hijra date to its Christian equivalent, is to deduct 3 per cent from the Hijra date and add 622.

All the other dates are simple and are obtained by adding or deducting a certain number of years to arrive at the date of the coin in the Christian era.

From dates in the SAMVAT (or Vikramaditya) era subtract 57.
To dates in the SAKA (or Salivahana) era add 78
To dates in the BURMESE vulgar epoch add 638
To dates in the NEWAR era of Nipal add 869

ILAHI The Emperor Akbar established an era of his own and called it the Tarikh ilahi or Divine years. It commenced in 963 AH - 1556 AD which was the first year of his reign. His immediate successors Jahangir and Shah Jahan also used it, mostly in conjunction with the Hijra date

Tipu Sahib of Mysore also founded an era.

Comparative table of
MUHAMMADAN and CHRISTIAN YEARS.

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.
589	1193	Ja. 7	615	1218	Mr. 30	641	1243	Jn. 21
590	1193	D. 27	616	1219	Mr. 19	642	1244	Jn. 9
591	1194	D. 16	617	1220	Mr. 8	643	1245	My. 29
592	1195	D. 6	618	1221	Fb. 25	644	1246	My. 19
593	1196	N. 24	619	1222	F. 15	645	1247	My. 8
594	1197	N. 13	620	1223	F. 4	646	1248	Ap. 26
595	1198	N. 3	621	1224	Ja. 24	647	1249	Ap. 16
596	1199	O. 23	622	1225	Ja. 13	648	1250	Ap. 5
597	1200	O. 12	623	1226	Ja. 2	649	1251	Mr. 26
598	1201	O. 1	624	1226	D. 22	650	1252	Mr. 14
599	1202	S. 20	625	1227	D. 12	651	1253	Mr. 3
600	1203	S. 10	626	1228	N. 30	652	1254	F. 21
601	1204	Ag. 29	627	1229	N. 20	653	1255	F. 10
602	1205	Ag. 18	628	1230	N. 9	654	1256	Ja. 30
603	1206	Ag. 8	629	1231	O. 29	655	1257	Ja. 19
604	1207	Jy. 28	630	1232	O. 18	656	1258	Ja. 8
605	1208	Jy. 16	631	1233	O. 7	657	1258	D. 29
606	1209	Jy. 6	632	1234	S. 26	658	1259	D. 18
607	1210	Jn. 25	633	1235	S. 16	659	1260	D. 6
608	1211	Jn. 15	634	1236	S. 4	660	1261	N. 26
609	1212	Jn. 3	635	1237	Ag. 24	661	1262	N. 15
610	1213	My. 23	636	1238	Ag. 14	662	1263	N. 4
611	1214	My. 13	637	1239	Ag. 3	663	1264	O. 24
612	1215	My. 2	638	1240	Jy. 23	664	1265	O. 13
613	1216	Ap. 20	639	1241	Jy. 12	665	1266	O. 2
614	1217	Ap. 10	640	1242	Jy. 1	666	1267	S. 22

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
667	1268	S. 10	696	1296	O. 30	725	1324	D. 18
668	1269	Ag. 31	697	1297	O. 19	726	1325	D. 8
669	1270	Ag 20	698	1298	O. 9	727	1326	N. 27
670	1271	Ag. 9	699	1299	S. 28	728	1327	N. 17
671	1272	Jy. 29	700	1300	S. 16	729	1328	N. 5
672	1273	Jy 18	701	1301	S 6	730	1329	O. 25
673	1274	Jy 7	702	1302	Ag. 26	731	1330	O. 15
674	1275	Jn. 27	703	1303	Ag. 15	732	1331	O. 4
675	1276	Jn. 15	704	1304	Ag. 4	733	1332	S. 22
676	1277	Jn 4	705	1305	Jy. 24	734	1333	S. 12
677	1278	My. 25	706	1306	Jy. 13	735	1334	S. 1
678	1279	My. 14	707	1307	Jy. 3	736	1335	Ag. 21
679	1280	My. 3	708	1308	Jn. 21	737	1336	Ag. 10
680	1281	Ap. 22	709	1309	Jn. 11	738	1337	Jy. 30
681	1282	Ap. 11	710	1310	My 31	739	1338	Jy. 20
682	1283	Ap. 1	711	1311	My 20	740	1339	Jy. 9
683	1284	Mr. 20	712	1312	My. 9	741	1340	Jn. 27
684	1285	Mr. 9	713	1313	Ap. 28	742	1341	Jn. 17
685	1286	F. 27	714	1314	Ap 17	743	1342	Jn. 6
686	1287	F. 16	715	1315	Ap. 7	744	1343	My. 26
687	1288	F. 6	716	1316	Mr. 26	745	1344	My. 15
688	1289	Ja. 25	717	1317	Mr. 16	746	1345	My. 4
689	1290	Ja. 14	718	1318	Mr. 5	747	1346	Ap. 24
690	1291	Ja. 4	719	1319	F. 22	748	1347	Ap. 13
691	1291	D. 24	720	1320	F. 12	749	1348	Ap 1
692	1292	D. 12	721	1321	Ja. 31	750	1349	Mr. 22
693	1293	D. 2	722	1322	Ja. 20	751	1350	Mr. 11
694	1294	N. 21	723	1323	Ja. 11	752	1351	F. 28
695	1295	N 10	724	1323	D. 30	753	1332	F. 18

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D	Beginning MONTH and day
754	1353	F. 6	783	1381	Mr. 28.	812	1409	My. 16
755	1354	Ja. 26	784	1382	Mr. 17	813	1410	My. 6
756	1355	Ja 16	785	1383	Mr. 6	814	1411	Ap. 25
757	1356	Ja. 5	786	1384	F. 24	815	1412	Ap. 13
758	1356	D. 25	787	1385	F. 12	816	1413	Ap. 3
759	1357	D. 14	788	1386	F. 2	817	1414	Mr. 23
760	1358	D. 3	789	1387	Ja. 22	818	1415	Mr. 13
761	1359	N. 23	790	1388	Ja. 11	819	1416	Mr. 1
762	1360	N. 11	791	1388	D. 31	820	1417	F. 18
763	1361	O. 31	792	1389	D. 20	821	1418	F. 8
764	1362	O. 21	793	1390	D. 9	822	1419	Ja. 28
765	1363	O. 10	794	1391	N. 29	823	1420	Ja. 17
766	1364	S. 28	795	1392	N. 17	824	1421	Ja. 6
767	1365	S. 18	796	1393	N. 6	825	1421	D. 26
768	1366	S. 7	797	1394	O. 27	826	1422	D. 15
769	1367	Ag. 28	798	1395	O. 16	827	1423	D. 5
770	1368	Ag. 16	799	1396	O. 5	828	1424	N. 23
771	1369	Ag. 5	800	1397	S. 24	829	1425	N. 13
772	1370	Jy. 26	801	1398	S. 13	830	1426	N. 2
773	1371	Jy 15	802	1399	S. 3	831	1427	O. 22
774	1372	Jy. 3	803	1400	Ag. 22	832	1428	O. 11
775	1373	Jn. 23	804	1401	Ag. 11	833	1429	S. 30
776	1374	Jn. 12	805	1402	Ag. 1	834	1430	S. 19
777	1375	Jn. 2	806	1403	Jy. 21	835	1431	S. 9
778	1376	My 21	807	1404	Jy. 10	836	1432	Ag. 28
779	1377	My 10	808	1405	Jn. 29	837	1433	Ag. 18
780	1378	Ap. 30	809	1406	Jn. 18	838	1434	Ag. 7
781	1379	Ap. 19	810	1407	Jn. 8	839	1435	Jy. 27
782	1380	Ap. 7	811	1408	My. 27	840	1436	Jy. 16

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
841	1437	Jy. 5	870	1465	Ag. 24	899	1493	O. 12
842	1438	Jn. 24	871	1466	Ag. 13	900	1494	O. 2
843	1439	Jn. 14	872	1467	Ag 2	901	1495	S. 21
844	1440	Jn. 2	873	1468	Jy. 22	902	1496	S. 9
845	1441	My. 22	874	1469	Jy. 11	903	1497	Ag. 30
846	1442	My. 12	875	1470	Jn 30	904	1498	Ag. 19
847	1443	My. 1	876	1471	Jn. 20	905	1499	Ag. 8
848	1444	Ap 20	877	1472	Jn. 8	906	1500	Jy. 28
849	1445	Ap 9	878	1473	My. 29	907	1501	Jy. 17
850	1446	Mr. 29	879	1474	My. 18	908	1502	Jy 7
851	1447	Mr. 19	880	1475	My 7	909	1503	Jn 26
852	1448	Mr. 7	881	1476	Ap 26	910	1504	Jn 14
853	1449	F. 24	882	1477	Ap 15	911	1505	Jn 4
854	1450	F. 14	883	1478	Ap. 4	912	1506	My 24
855	1451	F. 3	884	1479	Mr. 25	913	1507	My 13
856	1452	Ja. 23	885	1480	Mr 13	914	1508	My. 2
857	1453	Ja. 12	886	1481	Mr 2	915	1509	Ap. 21
858	1454	Ja 1	887	1482	F 20	916	1510	Ap 10
859	1454	D. 22	888	1483	F 9	917	1511	Mr. 31
860	1455	D. 11	889	1484	Ja. 30	918	1512	Mr. 19
861	1456	N 29	890	1485	Ja. 18	919	1513	Mr. 9
862	1457	N 19	891	1486	Ja 7	920	1514	F 26
863	1458	N 8	892	1486	D 28	921	1515	F. 15
864	1459	O. 28	893	1487	D. 17	922	1516	F 5
865	1460	O 17	894	1488	D. 5	923	1517	Ja. 24
866	1461	O 6	895	1489	N 25	924	1518	Ja 13
867	1462	S 26	896	1490	N. 14	925	1519	Ja. 3
868	1463	S. 15	897	1491	N 4	926	1519	D 23
869	1464	S. 3	898	1492	O. 23	927	1520	D 12

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
928	1521	D. 1	957	1550	Ja 20	986	1578	Mr. 10
929	1522	N. 20	958	1551	Ja 9	987	1579	Ap. 28
930	1523	N. 10	959	1551	D 29	988	1580	Ap 17
931	1524	O. 29	960	1552	D 18	989	1581	Ap. 5
932	1525	O. 18	961	1553	D. 7	990	1582	Ja 26
933	1526	O. 8	962	1554	N. 26	991	1583	Ja 25*
934	1527	S. 27	963	1555	N. 16	992	1584	Ja 14
935	1528	S. 15	964	1556	N 4	993	1585	Ja 3
936	1529	S. 5	965	1557	O 24	994	1585	D 23
937	1530	Ag. 25	966	1558	O. 14	995	1586	D 12
938	1531	Ag 15	967	1559	O. 3	996	1587	D 2
939	1532	Ag 3	968	1560	S 22	997	1588	N. 20
940	1533	Jy. 23	969	1561	S 11	998	1589	N. 10
941	1534	Jy. 13	970	1562	Ag. 31	999	1590	O. 30
942	1535	Jy. 2	971	1563	Ag. 21	1000	1591	O. 19
943	1536	Jn 20	972	1564	Ag 9	1001	1592	O. 8
944	1537	Jn. 10	973	1565	Jy 29	1002	1593	S. 27
945	1538	My. 30	974	1566	Jy. 19	1003	1594	S. 16
946	1539	My. 19	975	1567	Jy 8	1004	1595	S. 6
947	1540	My 8	976	1568	Jn 26	1005	1596	Ag 5
948	1541	Ap. 27	977	1569	Jn 16	1006	1597	Ag. 14
949	1542	Ap. 17	978	1570	Jn 5	1007	1598	Ag. 4
950	1543	Ap. 6	979	1571	My. 26	1008	1599	Jy 24
951	1544	Mr. 25	980	1572	My. 14	1009	1600	Jy. 13
952	1545	Mr 15	981	1573	My. 3	1010	1601	Jy. 2
953	1546	Mr 4	982	1574	Ap 23	1011	1602	Jn. 21
954	1547	F 21	983	1575	Ap 12	1012	1603	Jn. 11
955	1548	F 11	984	1576	Mr 31	1013	1604	My 30
956	1549	Ja. 30	985	1577	Mr 21	1014	1605	My. 19

* change to Gregorian style

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1015	1606	My. 19	1044	1634	Jn. 27	1073	1662	Ag. 16
1016	1607	My. 9	1045	1635	Jn. 17	1074	1663	Ag. 5
1017	1608	Ap. 28	1046	1636	Jn. 5	1075	1664	Jy. 25
1018	1609	Ap. 6	1047	1637	My. 26	1076	1665	Jy. 14
1019	1610	Mr. 26	1048	1638	My. 15	1077	1666	Jy. 4
1020	1611	Mr. 16	1049	1639	My. 4	1078	1667	Jn. 23
1021	1612	Mr. 4	1050	1640	Ap. 23	1079	1668	Jn. 11
1022	1613	F. 21	1051	1641	Ap. 12	1080	1669	Jn. 1
1023	1614	F. 11	1052	1642	Ap. 1	1081	1670	My. 21
1024	1615	Ja. 31	1053	1643	Mr. 22	1082	1671	My. 10
1025	1616	Ja. 20	1054	1644	Mr 10	1083	1672	Ap. 29
1026	1617	Ja. 9	1055	1645	F. 27	1084	1673	Ap. 18
1027	1617	D. 29	1056	1646	F. 17	1085	1674	Ap. 7
1028	1618	D. 19	1057	1647	F. 6	1086	1675	Mr. 28
1029	1619	D. 8	1058	1648	Ja. 27	1087	1676	Mr. 16
1030	1620	N 26	1059	1649	Ja. 15	1088	1677	Mr. 6
1031	1621	N. 16	1060	1650	Ja. 4	1089	1678	F. 23
1032	1622	N. 5	1061	1650	D. 25	1090	1679	F 12
1033	1623	O. 25	1062	1651	D. 14	1091	1680	F. 2
1034	1624	O. 14	1063	1652	D. 2	1092	1681	Ja. 21
1035	1625	O. 3	1064	1653	N. 22	1093	1682	Ja. 10
1036	1626	S. 22	1065	1654	N 11	1094	1682	D. 31
1037	1627	S. 12	1066	1655	O. 31	1095	1683	D 20
1038	1628	Ag. 31	1067	1656	O 20	1096	1684	D. 8
1039	1629	Ag. 21	1068	1657	O. 9	1097	1685	N. 28
1040	1630	Jy. 10	1069	1658	S. 29	1098	1686	N. 17
1041	1631	Jy. 30	1070	1659	S. 18	1099	1687	N. 7
1042	1632	Jy. 19	1071	1660	S 6	1100	1688	O. 26
1043	1633	Jy. 8	1072	1661	Ag. 27	1101	1689	O. 15

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1102	1690	O. 5	1131	1718	N. 24	1160	1747	Ja. 13
1103	1691	S. 24	1132	1719	N. 14	1161	1748	Ja. 2
1104	1692	S. 12	1133	1720	N. 2	1162	1748	D. 22
1105	1693	S. 2	1134	1721	O. 22	1163	1749	D. 11
1106	1694	Ag. 22	1135	1722	O. 12	1164	1750	N. 30
1107	1695	Ag 12	1136	1723	O. 1	1165	1751	N. 20
1108	1696	Jy. 31	1137	1724	S. 20	1166	1752	N. 8
1109	1697	Jy. 20	1138	1725	S. 9	1167	1753	O. 29
1110	1698	Jy. 10	1139	1726	Ag. 29	1168	1754	O. 18
1111	1699	Jn. 29	1140	1727	Ag. 19	1169	1755	O. 7
1112	1700	Jn. 18	1141	1728	Ag. 7	1170	1756	S. 26
1113	1701	Jn. 8	1142	1729	Jy. 27	1171	1757	S. 15
1114	1702	My. 28	1143	1730	Jy. 17	1172	1758	S. 4
1115	1703	My. 17	1144	1731	Jy. 6	1173	1759	Ag. 25
1116	1704	My. 6	1145	1732	Jn. 24	1174	1760	Ag. 13
1117	1705	Ap. 25	1146	1733	Jn. 14	1175	1761	Ag. 2
1118	1706	Ap. 15	1147	1734	Jn. 3	1176	1762	Jy. 23
1119	1707	Ap. 4	1148	1735	My. 24	1177	1763	Jy. 12
1120	1708	Mr. 23	1149	1736	My. 12	1178	1764	Jy. 1
1121	1709	Mr. 13	1150	1737	My. 1	1179	1765	Jn. 20
1122	1710	Mr. 2	1151	1738	Ap. 21	1180	1766	Jn. 9
1123	1711	F. 19	1152	1739	Ap. 10	1181	1767	My. 30
1124	1712	F. 9	1153	1740	Mr. 29	1182	1768	My. 18
1125	1713	Ja. 28	1154	1741	Mr. 19	1183	1769	My. 7
1126	1714	Ja. 17	1155	1742	Mr. 8	1184	1770	Ap. 27
1127	1715	Ja. 7	1156	1743	F. 25	1185	1771	Ap. 16
1128	1715	D. 27	1157	1744	F. 15	1186	1772	Ap. 4
1129	1716	D. 16	1158	1745	F. 3	1187	1773	Mr. 25
1130	1717	D. 5	1159	1746	Ja. 24	1188	1774	Mr. 14

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1189	1775	Mr. 4	1218	1803	Ap. 23	1247	1831	Jn. 12
1190	1776	F. 21	1219	1804	Ap. 12	1248	1832	My. 31
1191	1777	F. 9	1220	1805	Ap. 1	1249	1833	My. 21
1192	1778	Ja. 30	1221	1806	Mr. 21	1250	1834	My. 10
1193	1779	Ja. 19	1222	1807	Mr. 11	1251	1835	Ap. 29
1194	1780	Ja. 8	1223	1808	F. 28	1252	1836	Ap. 18
1195	1780	D. 28	1224	1809	F. 16	1253	1837	Ap. 7
1196	1781	D. 17	1225	1810	F. 6	1254	1838	Mr. 27
1197	1782	D. 7	1226	1811	Ja. 26	1255	1839	Mr. 17
1198	1783	N. 26	1227	1812	Ja. 16	1256	1840	Mr. 5
1199	1784	N. 14	1228	1813	Ja. 4	1257	1841	F. 23
1200	1785	N. 4	1229	1813	D. 24	1258	1842	F. 12
1201	1786	O. 24	1230	1814	D. 14	1259	1843	F. 1
1202	1787	O. 13	1231	1815	D. 3	1260	1844	Ja. 22
1203	1788	O. 2	1232	1816	N. 21	1261	1845	Ja. 10
1204	1789	S. 21	1233	1817	N. 11	1262	1845	D. 30
1205	1790	S. 10	1234	1818	O. 31	1263	1846	D. 20
1206	1791	Ag. 31	1235	1819	O. 20	1264	1847	D. 9
1207	1792	Ag. 19	1236	1820	O. 9	1265	1848	N. 27
1208	1793	Ag. 9	1237	1821	S. 28	1266	1849	N. 17
1209	1794	Jy. 29	1238	1822	S. 18	1267	1850	N. 6
1210	1795	Jy. 18	1239	1823	S. 7	1268	1851	O. 27
1211	1796	Jy. 7	1240	1824	Ag. 26	1269	1852	O. 15
1212	1797	Jn. 26	1241	1825	Ag. 16	1270	1853	O. 4
1213	1798	Jn. 15	1242	1826	Ag. 5	1271	1854	S. 24
1214	1799	Jn. 5	1243	1827	Jy. 25	1272	1855	S. 13
1215	1800	My. 25	1244	1828	Jy. 14	1273	1856	S. 1
1216	1801	My. 14	1245	1829	Jy. 3	1274	1857	Ag. 22
1217	1802	My. 4	1246	1830	Jn. 22	1275	1858	Ag. 11

A.H	A.D	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1276	1859	Jy. 31	1305	1887	S. 19	1334	1915	N. 9
1277	1860	Jy. 20	1306	1888	S. 7	1335	1916	O. 28
1278	1861	Jy. 9	1307	1889	Ag. 28	1336	1917	O. 17
1279	1862	Jn. 29	1308	1890	Ag. 17	1337	1918	O. 7
1280	1863	Jn. 18	1309	1891	Ag. 7	1338	1919	S. 26
1281	1864	Jn. 6	1310	1892	Jy. 26	1339	1920	S. 15
1282	1865	My. 27	1311	1893	Jy. 15	1340	1921	S. 4
1283	1866	My. 16	1312	1894	Jy. 5	1341	1922	Ag. 24
1284	1867	My. 5	1313	1895	Jn. 24	1342	1923	Ag. 14
1285	1868	Ap. 24	1314	1896	Jn. 12	1343	1924	Ag. 2
1286	1869	Ap. 13	1315	1897	Jn. 2	1344	1925	Jy. 22
1287	1870	Ap. 3	1316	1898	My 22	1345	1926	Jy. 12
1288	1871	Mr. 28	1317	1899	My 12	1346	1927	Jy. 1
1289	1872	Mr 11	1318	1900	My. 1	1347	1928	Jn. 20
1290	1873	Mr. 1	1319	1901	Ap. 20	1348	1929	Jn. 9
1291	1874	F. 18	1320	1902	Ap 10	1349	1930	My. 29
1292	1875	F. 7	1321	1903	Mr. 30	1350	1931	My. 19
1293	1876	Ja. 28	1322	1904	Mr. 18	1351	1932	My. 7
1294	1877	Ja. 16	1323	1905	Mr. 8	1352	1933	Ap 26
1295	1878	Ja. 5	1324	1906	F. 25	1353	1934	Ap. 16
1296	1878	D. 26	1325	1907	F. 14	1354	1935	Ap. 5
1297	1879	D. 15	1326	1908	F. 4	1355	1936	Mr. 24
1298	1880	D. 4	1327	1909	Ja. 23	1356	1937	Mr. 14
1299	1881	N. 23	1328	1910	Ja. 13	1357	1938	Mr. 3
1300	1882	N 12	1329	1911	Ja 2	1358	1939	Mr. 21
1301	1883	N 2	1330	1911	D. 22	1359	1940	Mr. 10
1302	1884	O. 21	1331	1912	D 11	1360	1941	F. 29
1303	1885	O. 10	1332	1913	N. 30	1361	1942	F 19
1304	1886	S. 30	1333	1914	N 19	1362	1943	F 8

NOTES ON THE COINS

The earliest coins shewn and described in this work are those of Muhammad bin Sam, the first of the Pathan Kings of Dehli (see part two). They were called Dehliwala, and are a continuation of the type used in the Muhammadan conqueror's own province of Ghazna, are composed of billon, (i.e. copper with a small proportion of silver) and have an average weight of 56 grains There are also some of pure copper which seem to have been issued in conjunction with the billon Their weights vary from 10 to 70 grains, and it is possible they formed fractional parts of the dehliwala The issue of these pieces, together with a heavier billon coin of about 70 to 80 grains, and another of about 140 grains, continued down to the time of Muhammad bin Tughlak This monarch in 730 A.H. issued a series of brass tokens and endeavoured to force the population to accept and use them at a much greater value than the metal contained in them. They consisted of one kani (chital), two kani, eight kani, 16 kani or ¼ tanka, 32 kani (½ tanka), 50 kani (the 'adli') and the tanka of 64 kani. This currency was a failure however on account of the ease with which they could be counterfeited, and therefore Muhamᵈ bin Tughlak caused them to be withdrawn after a trial of two years, and returned again to the old system This seems to have been continued uninterruptedly throughout the reigns of the remainder of the Pathan kings, supplemented however by a much heavier copper coin of 160 grains which was apparently introduced by Abubekr in 791. The currency of Sher Shah (946 - 952 A.H.) was on an entirely new standard, for he founded the system which, with little alteration, prevails throughout India at the present time His coinage was an immense ad-

vance upon that of his predecessors and consisted of large coins in bold type, which were struck in nearly all the prominent cities of his empire where mints were set up for the purpose The billon currency was abolished and a new type of coin adopted entirely of copper called the Dam, with its half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth, the dam itself weighing about 320 grains. A new silver coin with a weight of about 175 grains and worth forty dams was also brought into existence by Sher Shah. This coin was called the rupi and sprang at once into popularity. On the accession of Akbar, the system of local mints greatly developed, and the large number of 75 different places have been recorded as mints of that emperor (See mint towns of the Mughal Emperors by R. B. Whitehead in Jour. As. Soc'y Bengal 1912.) and this number was still further augmented during the growth of the Mughal empire. On the decay of the empire most of these mints were continued by the new possessors many of these rulers not only using the mints but also adopting the same types and legendes. While these changes were taking place, the use of the rupi was fully recognized by the new powers and on the growth of British rule its superiority was made permament. In 1899 by an Order in Council the rupi was authorized to be valued at one shilling and fourpence sterling and 15 of them to be accepted for one pound sterling. The rupi (silver) equals in value 16 annas nickel, or 64 paissa or 192 pies copper

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Bd.	Collection of	Colonel Biddulph. I.A.
Bt.	"	J. Stephens Blackett Inverard. N.B.
B.M.	"	British Museum
C.M.	"	Calcutta Museum, catalogued by H.N.W.
D.F.H. } H. }	"	D. F. Howorth, author of Colonial coins and tokens
L.M.	"	Lahore Museum, catalogued by W.
Ld G.	"	Lord Grantley.
M	"	P. C. McMahon. Ceylon
Sh	"	Colonel Shepherd I.A.
R.S.	"	Robert Sutcliffe. Burnley. Lancs.
W	"	R. B. Whitehead. I.C.S author of Lahore Mus. cat.
V } W.H.V. }	"	the author
D	The writings of	Longworth Dames in Num. Chron
Rod.	"	C. J Rodgers in various journals
G.P.T.	"	Dr G. P. Taylor in Jour. As. Soc. Bengal
Vost	"	Lieutenant Colonel Vost. I.M.S.
H.N.W.	"	H Nelson Wright. I.C.S. author of the Catalogues II + III, of the coins in the Indian Mus. Calcutta

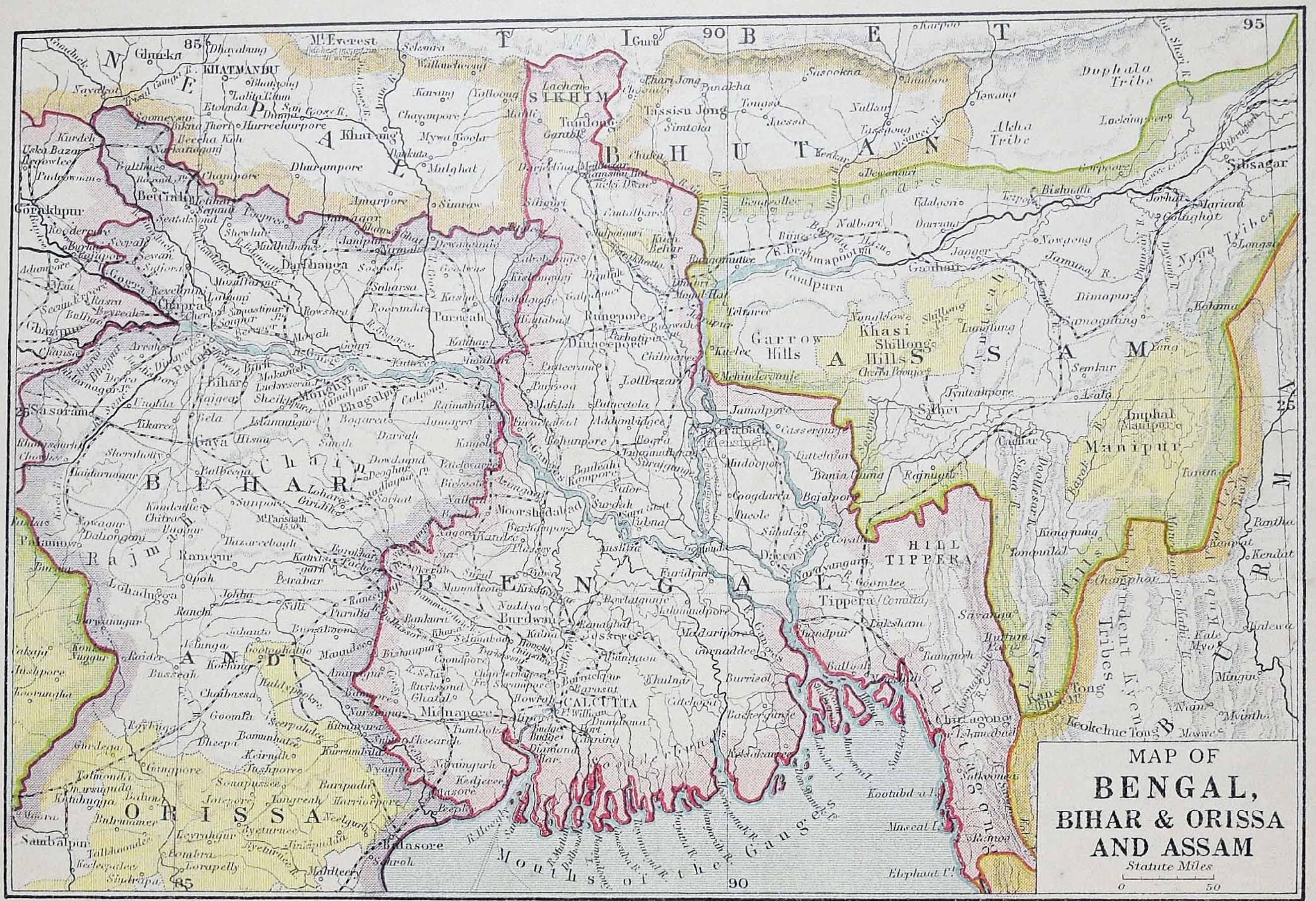
D.M. = Doubtful mint - attributed doubtfully.

NOTES for READERS.

The catalogue number is always above the coin.

The figures below the coin give the weight in grains.

It will be noticed that the transliteration of the Arabic legends on the coins are given exactly as they read in that language, but in the pronunciation" Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article al, 'the' of the language prefixed to them. If the noun happens to begin with any of the 13 letters te, se, dal, zal, re, ze, sin, shin, sad, zad, toe, zoe, or nun, the l of the article assumes the sound of the initial letter of the noun; al din becomes ud din, al nur unnur &c &c.



George Philip & Son Ltd.

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The London Geographical Institute.

SECTION I.

BENGAL

AND BURMA.

WITH THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF

KUCH BIHAR
NIPAL
and SIKKIM.

HISTORY of BENGAL.

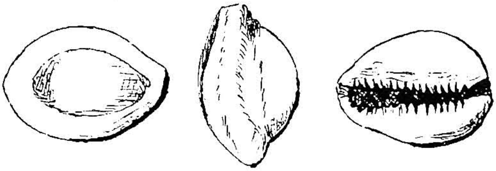
The history of so large a province as Bengal forms an integral part of the general history of India. The northern part, Bihar, ranked as a powerful kingdom in ancient times, and its chief town, Patnā, is identified as the 'Palibothra' of the Greeks. The Delta or southern part of Bengal lay beyond the ancient Sanskrit polity and was governed by a number of local kings belonging to a pre Aryan stock.

Until the end of the 12th century, Hindu princes ruled over the lower valleys of the Ganges, in petty principalities. In 1199, Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji was appointed to lead the first Musalman invasion into Bengal. The Muhammadan conquest of Bihar dates from 1200 and the new power speedily spread southwards into the Delta. From about this date until 1336, Bengal was ruled by governors appointed by the Muhammadan Emperors in the north. From 1336 to 1539, its Musalmān governors asserted a precarious independence, and arrogated the position of sovereigns on their own account. From 1539 to 1576 Bengal passed under the rule of the Suri dynasty of Sher Shah and his successors. On the overthrow of this house by the powerful arms of Akbar, Bengal was incorporated into the Mughal empire, and administered by governors appointed by the Dehli Emperor, until the treaties of 1765, which placed Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa under the administration of the East India Company. Down to 1854 Bengal was under the Governorship of the Governor General of India, but since that time its administration has been controlled by a Lieutenant-Governor.

Imp. Gazetteer.

THE CURRENCY OF BENGAL.

Although Bengal is such a large province its issue of copper coins has been singularly limited. Whilst other parts of India have made use of an extensive currency in this metal, there have been but very few copper coins struck at the various Bengālī mints. Of those figured in this work by far the larger number have been issued by the East India Company. Muhammad bin Tughlak issued copper from three mints, Sher Shah from one, and the Mughals from nine. Several writers have commented on this dearth of copper coins in Bengal, and a suggested explanation is the large use of the kaurī (or cowree) as currency. This small mollusc of which the following is a representation,



actual size.

belongs to the Cypreidæ family and is found principally on the shores of the Maldive Islands. Mr J. Allan of the British Museum recently made mention of this use of the kaurī in a paper published in the Numismatic Chronicle 1912, and gave many facts concerning it. Whether this paucity of copper coins in Bengal was due to the popularity of the kaurī or not, the fact remains that immense quantities of these shells have been imported into Bengal from remote times for use as currency. According to "Kelly's Cambist" the value of the kaurī as a circulating medium during the early part of the last century (1821) was 2560 to a rupī.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

These islands form a small group in the Bay of Bengal. An attempt by the British to colonize them in 1793 was abandoned on account of the climate. On the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1858 they were occupied as a penal settlement.

HISTORY OF BURMA.

The Burmese claim descent from the Sakya kings of Kapilowasta, from whom sprang Buddha Gautama, who is said to have been born in the 6th centy B.C. The first tangible fact in their history however is the establishment of their capital at Ava, in 1364, continuing to be their seat of government for 369 years. In the middle of the 16th centy the Portuguese first became acquainted with Burma, which at this time was at the zenith of its power, having conquered the Peguans and all but subjugated Siam. In 1752 the Peguans abolished Burmese supremacy, captured Ava, and carried the king off captive to Pegu. Meantime a patriot of obscure birth afterwards known as Aloung-Phya had arisen, he, in 1753 recaptured Ava, and subsequently drove the Peguans out of Burma, reconquered Pegu and carried his victorious followers across Siam to the walls of Bangkok.

Alompra (his European name) died in 1760, and was succeeded by his son, who in his turn was succeeded by his brother Hsin-phyu-sin, during whose reign an immense Chinese army, sent to annex the country, was defeated. This king was succeeded by his son in 1776, who reigned five years, and was succeeded by Moung-Moung, grandson of Alompra, a mere puppet in the hands of his uncle, who supplanted him, and ascended the throne in 1781, under the name of Mentara-gyee. This prince in whom the active spirit of Alompra seemed to

survive, annexed Arakan to the Burmese empire. He died after a reign of thirty-eight years, during which he removed the capital to Amarapura, and was succeeded by his grandson, Phya-gyee-dau, in 1819. It was during the reign of Mentara-gyee that war first broke out between the British and Burmese, which resulted in the cession of Arakan and Tenasserim to the East India Company. Phya-gyee-dau removed the capital back to historic Ava in 1822. He was dethroned in 1837, and was succeeded by his brother Tharawadi who was put under restraint in 1845, his eldest son, the Prince of Pagan being appointed regent. During his tyrannic regency, the second war between Britain and Burma took place, after which the British acquired the rich provinces of Pegu and Martaban. The tyrant was deposed and another son of Tharawadi, the Prince Mindon-Min, was raised to throne in 1853, and reigned until his death in 1878. Early in his reign he removed his court to Mandalay. Sir A. P. Phayre made three attempts in 1855, 1862, 1866 to conclude a commercial treaty, but it was not until the following year, 1867, that Colonel Fytche, on the part of the British Government, was able to conclude a treaty with the Burmese King, whereby trade in Burma was thrown open to British subjects, and a commercial court established at Mandalay. This treaty remained a dead letter during the life of Mindon-Min, and matters did not improve with the accession of Thibau in 1878. At the close of 1885 owing to Thibau's interference with British traders, influenced it is believed by French intrigues, Britain declared war. Thibau was taken prisoner, and Burma was formally proclaimed British territory, 1st January 1886.

Newnes "Oracle Ency".

THE COINS OF

CALCUTTA

CHAMPARAN

CUTTACK

GAUR

GOBINDPUR

HUSAINABAD

MONGHYR

MURSHIDABAD

PATNA

RAJMAHAL

SATGAON (near HUGLI)

SHERGARH

SHERPUR

TIRHŪT

EAST INDIA Co for BENGAL generally.

BIHAR PROVINCE

ANDAMAN Is

BURMA.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF

KUCH BIHAR

MANIPUR

NIPAL

SIKKIM

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA. = KALKATAH. (Shah 'Ālam II 1173-1221)

1 ضرب کلکته ۱ انه میمنت - Zarb Kalkatah 1 anna maimanat.
R. شاه عالم باد شاه غازی ۱۱ . Shah Alam badshah ghazi 11. L°G.

CHAMPARAN (Madana Simha deva 1450-60 A.D.)

2 श्री चम्पा करान R. गोबिन्द चार नना हुरना वा मदन
Sri Champa Karan Gobind char-ana prana va madana
"Joy, in affection for the feet of Govinda in Champaran" Bl.

CUTTACK - KATAK. (Aurungzeb 'Alamgir 1069-1119)

3 عالم گیر باد شاه فلوس - Alamgir badshah falus.
ضرب کتک سنه ۱۲ = Zarb Katak sanat 12 R.

GAUR - LAKHNAUTI. (Muhammad bin Tughlak 725-752)

4 من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمن - Min atā' al sultan fikd
itā' al rahman Margin - اقلیم لکهنوتی سال بر هفت صد سی یک
Iklīm Lakhnautī sāl bar haft sad see ek. = 700 30.1 = 731
R. مهر شد تنکه رائج در روزگار بنده امیدوار محمد تغلق
Mihr shud tanka raij dur roz-gar banda ummaidwar Muhd Tughlak. WHV.

GOBINDPUR. (Akbar 963-1014)

5 تنکه اکبر شاهی ضرب گوبند پور - Tanka Akbar Shahi zarb-
Gobindpur. R. امرداد الهی ۴۵ - Amardad ilahi 45 O.
6 as last. R. اردی بهشت الهی ۴۶ - Ardibihisht ilahi 46 R.
7 do R شهریور الهی ۴x = Shahrewar ilahi 4x O

HUSAINABAD (Shah Alam II 1173-1221)

8 فلوس حسین اباد ۱۱۷۸ - Falus Husainabad 1178
R شاه عالمی جلوس ۷۸ = Shah Alam i jalus 78 R.

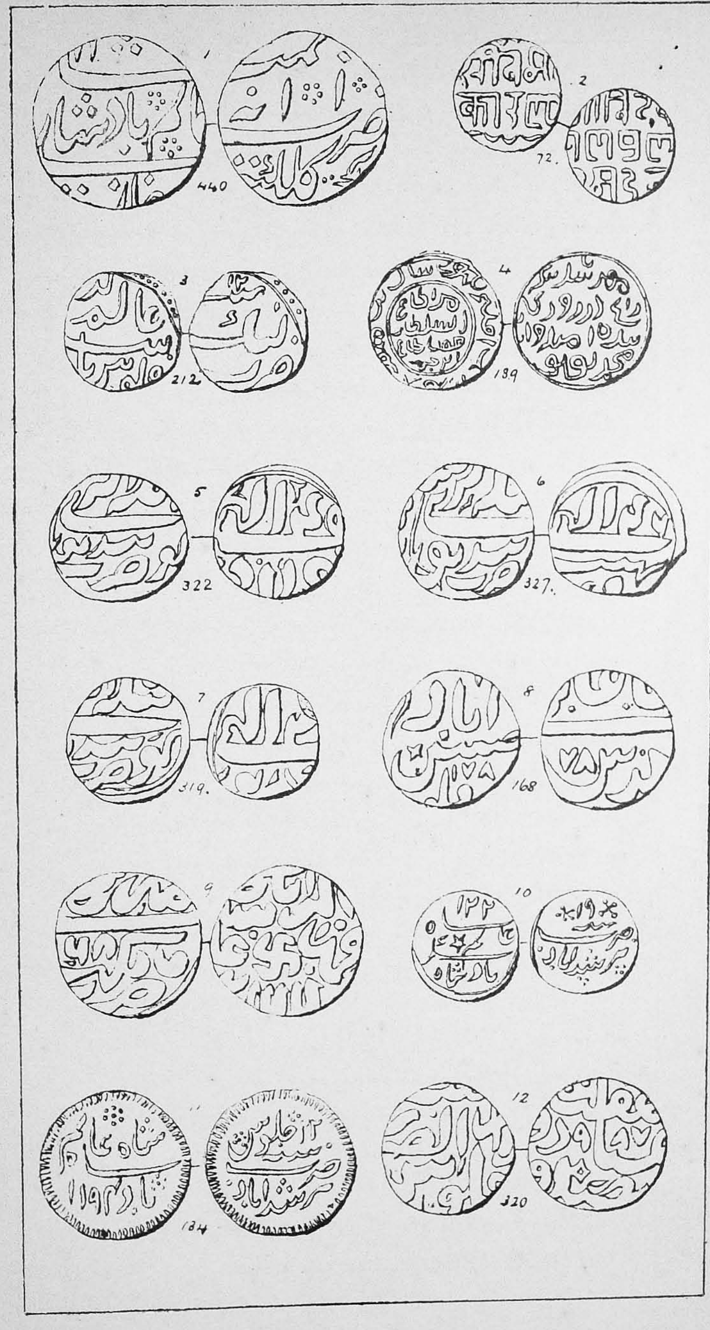
MONGHYR - MUNGIR. (Akbar 963-1014.)

9 ضرب مانگهیر ۹۶۸ امیر الحامی - Zarb Mānghir 968 Amir al hami
R. Swastika in centre, x محمد اکبر باد شاه غازی جلال الدین
Muhammad Akbar badshah ghazi jalal al din. Vost

MURSHIDABAD (Shah 'Alam II 1173-1221)

10 شاه عالم باد شاه سکه ۱۲۰۲ - Shah Alam badshah sikka 1202
R. ضرب مرشد اباد سنه ۱۹ - Zarb Murshidabad sanat 19? N
11 Shah 'Alam badshah 1194. R. Zarb Murshidabad sanat jalus 22. H

PATNA = 'AZIMABAD. see next page.


1
440
2
72.
3
212
4
189
5
322
6
327.
7
319.
8
168
9
10
11
184
12
320

Bengal.

PATNA = 'AZĪMABAD

12 AKBAR. 963 - 1014

فلوس دار الضرب پتنه = Falus dar al zarb Patnā.

R. نهصد و هشتاد و هفت = Nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft. 987 O.

SHAH JAHAN. 1037 - 1069

13 شاه جهانی فلوس = Shah Jahanī falus.

R. ضرب پتنه سنه ۱۶ = zarb Patna sanat 16 R.

AURUNGZEB 'ALAMGĪR. 1069 - 1119.

14 ضرب عظیم اباد سنه ۱۱۱۸ = zarb 'Azimabad sanat 1118

R. مبارک جلوس سنه – = Mubarak jalus sanat ... R.

15 Another with uncertain date. Bl

EAST INDIA CO

16 PATNA POST ONE ANNA 1774.

R. عظم اباد داک انی = Azimabad dak anī (1 ana) H

17 TWO ANNAS same type & date. R. Same, but دوانی = do anī H

RAJMAHAL = AKBARNAGAR. (Alamgir

18 ضرب اکبر نگر = zarb Akbarnagar

R. عالم گیر شاه (? باد شاه) = 'Alamgir shah badshah B.M.

SATGAON (Nr HUGHLI) (Muhammad bin Tughlak)

19 The inscriptions on this are the same as No. 4 except margin

= در عرصة ستگانو سال بر هفصد سی یک

Dur 'arsa Satgānū sāl bar hafsad see ek - 700 30 1 = 731 R.

SHERGARH (Sher Shah 946 - 952.)

20 دار الضرب قلعة شیرگره ۹۵۲ = Dar al zarb Kila Shergarh 952

R. السلطان العادل شیر شاه خلد الله خلافته ? = Al sultan al adl

Sher Shah Khallad allah khalifat H

21 & 22 Varieties of the same B.M.

SHERPUR. (Akbar 963 - 1014)

23 ضرب فلوس شیرپور = zarb falus Sherpur

R. نهصد و هشتاد و ... = Nuhsad wa hashtad wa ... 98X O.

TIRHŪT = TUGHLAKPUR (Muhammad bin Tughlak)

24 margin, اقلیم تغلقپور عرف ترهت سال بر هفت صد سی یک = Iklīm

Tughlakpur 'urf Tirhut sal bar haft-sad see ek = 731. Remainder on No 4 R

13
280.
14
209.
15
205
16
Post
neAnn
1774
71
17
Post
TwoAnn
1774
18
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306
21
22
23
318
24

Bengal

EAST INDIA COMPY for Bengal generally.

25	¼ Pāi	Two stars. شاه عالم باد شاه ١١٩٥	W.H.V.
		Shah Alam badshah 1195	
		Rx Five stars. سنه جلوس ٢٢ = Sanat jalus 22	
		(Struck) in the 22nd year of his reign.	"
26	½ Pāi	as last but larger	"
27	1 Pāi	larger again than last	B.M.
28	2 Pāis	do do do do	W.H.V.
29	½ Pāi	عالم شاه باد شاه سنه جلوس ٣٧	"
		'Alam Shah badshah sanat jalus 37	
		Rx آد پاي سکه = Ād pai sikka	
		The same in (debased) Nagri आधे पाई सीका	
30	1 do	Ob. as last. Rx یک پاي سکه - Yak pai sikka	
		also in debased Nagri एक पाई सीका	"
31	2 Pāis	Ob. as last two. Rx دو پاي سکه = Do pai sikka	
		also in debased Nagri द्वौ पाई सीका	DFH
32	½ Pāi	Ob. as last. Rx نيم پاي سکه - Nim pai sikka	
		The same in Nagri as No. 29 but with the same	
		phrase above in Bengāli आद पाइ सिकका	W.H.V.
33	1 do	Ob as last. Rx As No. 30 but like the last has	
		the value in Bengāli as well. एक पाइ सिक्का	"
34	1 do	Same but larger coin	"
35	1 do	Same but smaller. (Struck in Birmingham)	"
36	1 do	As No. 30 but year 45 = ٤٥ and in addition a	
		trident both sides. See also Benares	"
37	1 do	Arms of the East India Company + date 1825	
		Rx. 1.١٢٤٠ یک پاي سنه = Yak pai sanat 1240	"
38	2 do	Arms and date as last.	
		Rx. 2.١٢٤٠ دو پاي سنه = Do pai sanat 1240	"
39	4 do	Arms and date as last.	
		Rx. 4. ١٢٤٠ چهار پاي سنه - Chhār pai sanat 1240	"
40	¼ Pice	¼ PICE. Rx C.G 1813. Has been read as "Calcutta	
		Government." but may be private traders token	B.M.

25
26
27
28
29
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32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
C.G
1813
1
PICE
4
1825

Bengal.

41 1 pāi Value in English and Bengālī. ONE PIE and
এক পাই - Yak pāi R. Value in Persian & Nāgarī
ایک پائی - Ek pāi. and एक पाई - Ek pāī W.H.Y.

42 ½ anna. Value in English and Bengālī, HALF ANNA and
অর্দ্ধ আনা - Adha ānā. R. Value in Persian & Nāgarī
نیم آنہ = Nīm ānā, and आधा ādā आना ānā W.H.Y.

BIHAR province.

43 ONE RUPEE GRAIN TOKEN (Used during the famine
R. FAMINE 1871. of 1871 in this province. Æ.) H.

ANDAMAN ISLAND.

44 Head of Her Majesty with VICTORIA QUEEN
R. ANDAMAN TOKEN, ONE RUPEE, 1861. (centre hole Æ) "

BURMA. (Late Kingdom of)

MINDON MIN 1215-1240 B.E. (= 1853-1878 A.D.)

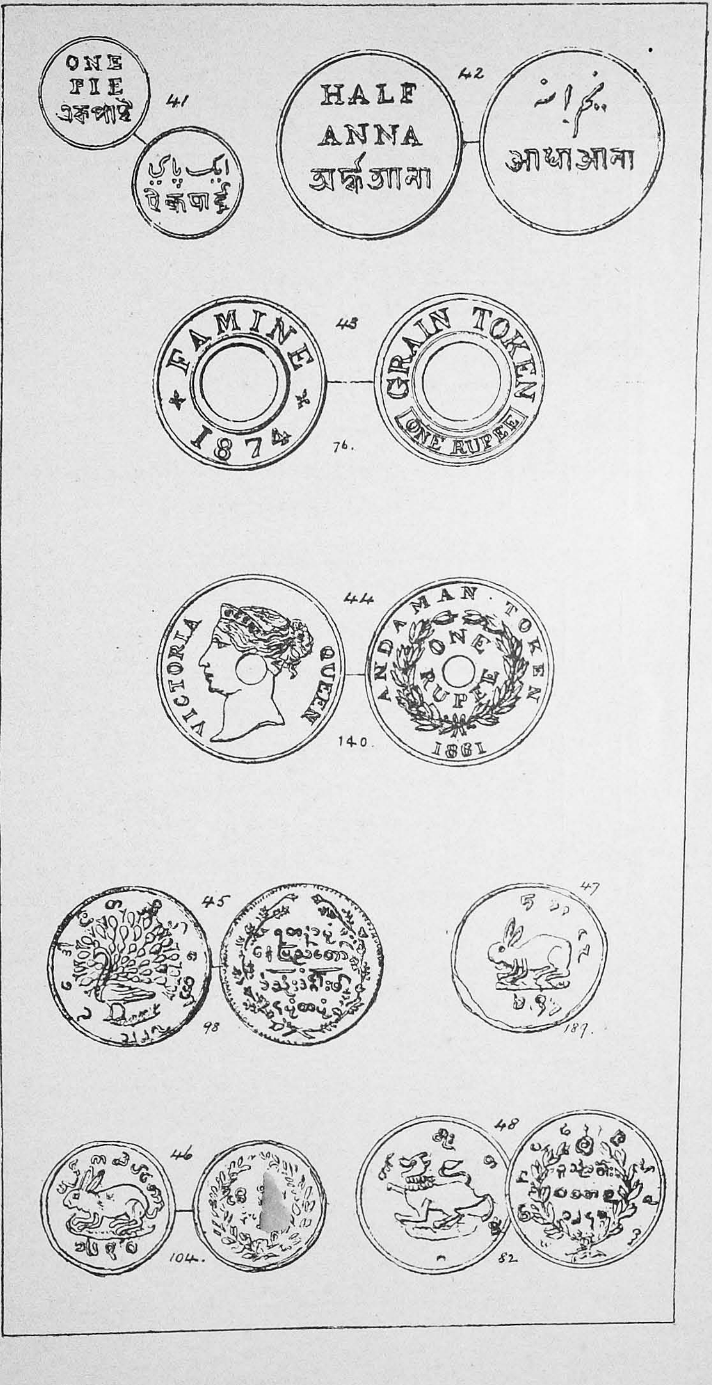
45 ¼ anna. A peacock ဥဒေါင်း တံဆိပ်တော် ၁၂၂၇.
Udaung tasek taw 1227. - Peacock, stamp royal 1227
R. ရတနာပုံ နေပြည်တော် ၁ ပဲ သုံး ဒင်္ဂါး ၄ ပုံ တပုံ -
Yedanābōn nebyī daw 1 pe thong dinga ī le bon ta bon -
Ratanapanna residence royal 1 anna use coin 4 pts 1 part.
"Struck at Mandalay for use as one fourth pe (anna)"

46 ⅛ pice = $\frac{1}{32}$ anna A hare. Yōn tasek taw 1230. Hare stamp royal
R. Kyēnī dingā ī 8 bon ta bon = Copper coin
8 parts one part (of ¼ anna). (lead, much worn). B.M.

47 ¼ pice = $\frac{1}{16}$ anna A hare as last. "Yōn tasek taw" 1230.
R. Kyēnī dingā ī 4 bon ta bon = Copper coin
4 parts one part (of ¼ anna). (lead badly worn) B.M.

THĪBAU. 1240-1248 B.E. (1878-1886 A.D.) Brit. occ.

48 ⅛ mu = ¼ anna) A lion, တိုး တံဆိပ်တော် = To tasik taw =
Lion stamp royal. R. Yedanābōn nebyī-daw
Centre. ၁ မူး သုံး ဒင်္ဂါး ၈ ပုံ တပုံ ၁၂၄၀ = 1 mū thong dinga
ī (8) (shit) pōn ta bōn = One mū use coin of 8 parts one part =
Struck at Mandalay for use as coin of an eighth part of a mū
Read by Sir R.C. Temple.


ONE
PIE
41
42
HALF
ANNA
43
FAMINE
1874
GRAIN TOKEN
ONE RUPEE
76.
44
VICTORIA QUEEN
ANDAMAN TOKEN
ONE
RUPEE
1861
140.
45
98
47
187.
46
104.
48
82

THE BENGALĪ ALPHABET.

Vowels				Consonants.							
a	অ	lrí	ৡ	k	ক	ṭ	ট	n	ন	v	ব
á	আ	e	এ	kh	খ	ṭh	ঠ	p	প	h	হ
i	ই	ai	ঐ	g	গ	ḍ	ড	ph	ফ	s	স
í	ঈ	o	ও	gh	ঘ	ḍh	ঢ	b	ব	ṣ	শ
u	উ	au	ঔ	ch	চ	n	ণ	bh	ভ	sh	ষ
ú	ঊ	an	অং	chh	ছ	t	ত	m	ম		
ri	ঋ	ah	অঃ	j	জ	th	থ	y	য		
rí	ৠ			jh	ঝ	d	দ	r	র		
lri	ঌ			ñ	ঞ	dh	ধ	l	ল		

BENGALI NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	০

THE BURMESE ALPHABET.

a	အ	au	ဪ	ka	က	za	ဈ	hta	ထ	ma	မ
ah	အာ	auh	ဪ်	kha	ခ	nya	ည	da	ဒ	ya	ယ
ee	ဣ	āh	အား	ga	ဂ	ta	ဋ	da	ဓ	ra	ရ
ēē	ဤ			ga	ဃ	hta	ဌ	na	န	la	လ
oo	ဥ ဦ			nga	င	da	ဍ	pa	ပ	wa	ဝ
ōō	ဦ			tsa	စ	da	ဎ	hpa	ဖ	tha	သ
ay	ဧ			hsa	ဆ	na	ဏ	ba	ဗ	ha	ဟ
auh	ဩ	a(n)	(ံ)	za	ဇ	ta	တ	ba	ဘ	la	ဠ

BURMESE NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000
၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	၁၀	၁၀၀	၁၀၀၀
tit	hnit	thŏn	lāy	ngā	hkhouk	hkoo-hnit	shit	ko	tahsai	tāyca	tee-htoung

HISTORY OF KŪCH BĪHAR

All the members of the ruling family bear the name of Nārāyan, the greatest of whom was Nar Nārāyan and who reigned about 1550 A D. His son Lakshmi was defeated by the Mughals who carried him away prisoner to Dehli. In 1772 the Nazir Deo was driven out of his country by his rivals, who were aided by the Bhutiās. He applied to the British and with their assistance expelled the Bhutiās, and forced them to sue for peace From that time till 1863 little occurred to attract British attention when the death of the Raja leaving a son and heir only ten months old caused them to undertake the management of affairs. It was resolved to appoint a British Commissionor to take this duty under his direct control during the princes minority. The young Raja received his early training at Patna, was married in 1878 and attained his majority in 1883 at the same time assuming the administration of the stat. He died in England at Bexhill 1911. His son Rajendra who succeeded him also in 1913 died at Bexhill a few days after the wedding of his brother to a daughter of the Gaekwad of Baroda. Rajendra was succeeded by Jitendra his brother.

RULERS of KŪCH BĪHAR.

	A.D.		A.D.
Visu Sinh		Dēvēndra-nārāyana	1764
Nara narayana	1534	Dhairyendra .	1766
Lakshmi .	1584	Rajēndra .	1771
Vīra .	1622	Darēndra .	1773
Prāna .	1627	Dhairyēndra . (again)	1780
Mada .	1666	Harēndra .	1783
Vasudeva .	1681	Shivēndra .	1839
Mahendra .	1683	Narendra .	1847
Rupa .	1695	Nripendra .	1863
Upendra .	1715	Rajendra .	1911

KŪCH BĪHAR

HARĒNDRA 1783 - 1839 A.D

1 Portions of legend in old Bengali characters reading BL.

2 শ্রী শ্রীমত হারেন্দ্র নারায়নস্য শাকে - - D.F.H.

Sri, Srimat Harendra Narayanasya saka - -

The twice illustrious. Harendra Narayanasya (date)

R. শ্রী শ্রী শিব চরন কমল মধু করস্য

Sri, Sri Siva charana kamala madhu-karasya = The honey-worker (bee) of the lotus at the foot of the most glorious Siva.

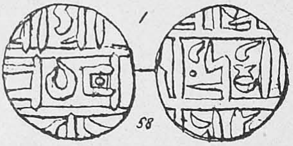
SHIVĒNDRA 1839 - 1845 A.D

3 Of the same type but have in addition the letter

4 ষ - sh for Shivendra

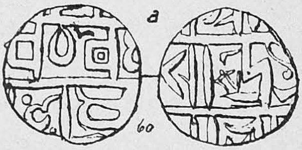
5

1



58

a

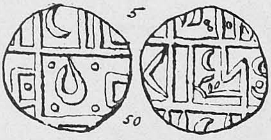


60

4

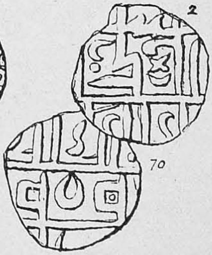
66

5



50

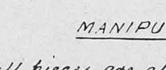
2



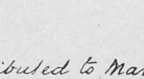
70

MANIPUR

These small pieces are attributed to Manipur have the word श्री = sri in Nagari and appear to be of billon. The "Impl. Gazetteer" says that they are called "Sel" value, 16 to the paisa



15



9

HISTORY OF MANIPUR.

The kingdom of Manipur first emerges from obscurity as a neighbour and ally of the Shān kingdom of Pong, which had its capital at Mogaung. The history of Manipur contains nothing of special interest until about the year 1714 A.D. In that year a Naga named Pāmheiba became Rājā of Manipur, and adopted Hinduism, taking the name of Gharib Nawāz. This ruler made several successful invasions into Burma, but no permanent conquest. After his death the Burmese invaded Manipur; and the ruler, Jai Singh, having sought the aid of the British, a treaty of alliance was negotiated in 1762. The force sent to assist Manipur was, however, recalled; and after this, little communication passed between the British Government and the state for some years. On the outbreak of the first Anglo-Burmese war in 1824, the Burmese invaded Cachar and Assam, as well as Manipur; and Gambhir Singh of Manipur asked for British aid, which was granted. The Burmese were expelled and the Kubo valley, peopled by Shans was added to the state. In 1826, peace was concluded with Burma and Manipur was declared independent.

RULERS OF MANIPUR.

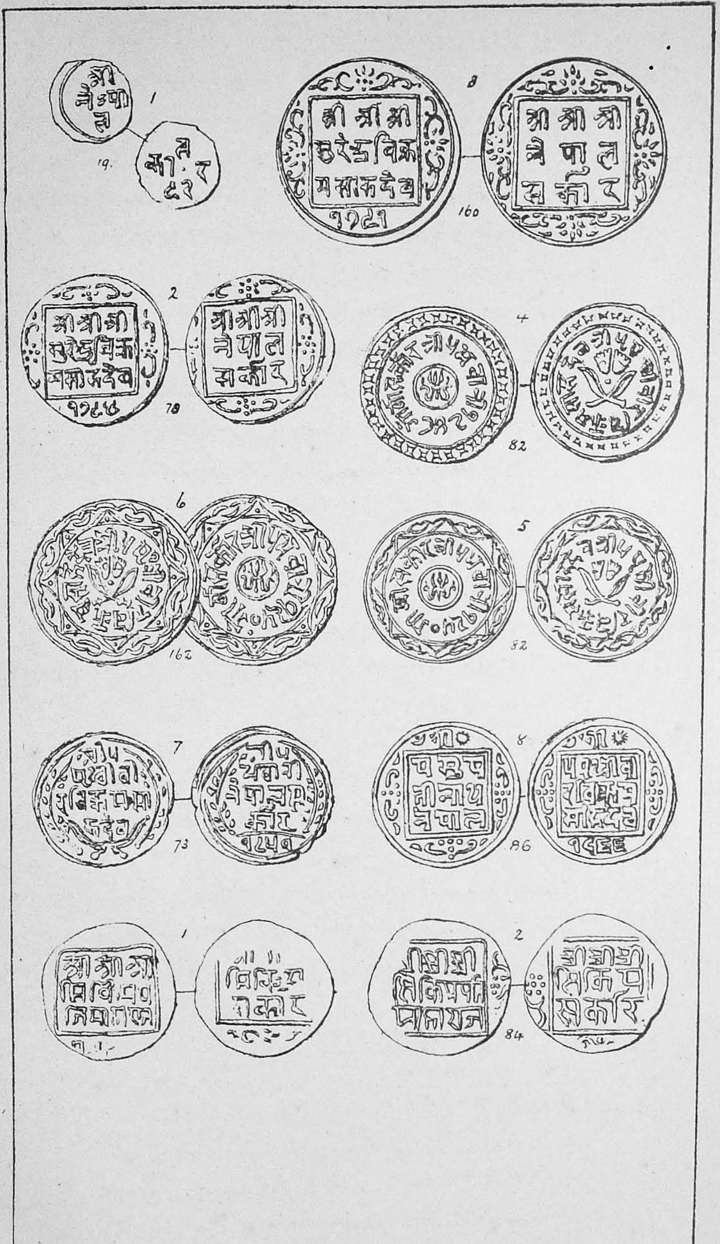
A long list of rulers is claimed by the Manipuris from Pa-khunga 35 A.D. to Charairongba who succeeded in 1702, after whom followed

Pāmheiba Gharib Nawaz	1714	Chardit singh	1806
Khakhilalthaba, Oogat Shah	1753	Mardit "	1812
Mingthoekhomba, Bharat Shah	1756	Gambhir "	1824
Gouri Sham - Maramba	1758	Kirti "	1834
Ching-thang Khomba or Jaya singh	1764	Nar "	1834
		Devendra "	1850
Gouri Sham	1766	Chandra Kirti singh	1857
Jaya singh	1767	Sur Chandra "	1885
Robin Chandra	1798	Kul Chandra "	1890
Modu Chandra	1801	Chura Chand "	1891

		SURENDRA VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA · 1904 - 1938. S.	
1	dam	श्री नेपाल = Sri Nipāla · August Nipal.	
		R सर्कार . ९२ = Sa rkā ra 92 = government (17)92	W.H.Y.
2	päisā	श्री श्री श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम साह देव १९०४	
		Sri, sri, sri Surendra vi Krama sahadeva 1794	
		His majesty Surendra Vikrama Sahadeva.	
		R. Sri, sri, sri, Nipāla sarkara.	"
3	dak	Same reading except date १९९१ = 1791	H
		PRITHVI VIRA VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA 1938 -	
4	päisā	A trident. श्री ५ भवानी १९४८ गोर्खा सर्कार	
		Sri 5 bhavani 1948 Gorkha sarKara	
		R Foot prints of Vishnu + two Gorkha knives crossed	
		around श्री ५ पृथ्वी वीर विक्रम साह देव =	
		Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva =	
		Five times illustrious, Prithvi Vira Vikrama te.	
		(Bhavani wife of Siva = goddess of abundance).	WHY.
5	päisā	As last but different border + date १९५० = 1950	H
6	dak	Same but larger	Bl.
7	päisā	Within rude wreath, two Gorkha knives crossed,	
		in four lines "Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva"	
		R Sri 5 Bhavani Gorkha sarKara १९५१ = 1951	WHY
8	päisā	"Sri" between moon + sun पशुपती नाथ नेपाल =	
		Pasupati natha Nipāl = Pasupati lord of Nipāl	
		R "Sri" between moon + sun, + "Sri 5 Prithvi Vira	
		Vikrama Sahadeva" date below १९६६ = 1966.	"

SIKKIM.

		THOTAB NAMGYEL Struck between 1883-1885 A.D.	"
1	paisa	श्री श्री श्री, सिकिमप, ति महाराज = Sri, sri, sri, Se kim	
		pa ti, maharaja = Lord of Sikkim, Maharaja.	
		R श्री श्री श्री, सिकिम, सर्कार, Sri sri sri, Sikim,	
		sarKara = August government of Sikkim	
2		The same in larger characters.	"


1
19
8
160
2
78
4
82
6
162
5
82
7
73
8
86
1
2
84

HISTORY OF NIPĀL.

The history of Nipal is referred back to a remote and legendary past. The present dynasty, which claims a Rajput descent: first established itself in 1769. For 200 years previous they had ruled in the town of Ghurka, but they then conquered the whole of Nipāl. In 1791. they came into collision with the Chinese, but were compelled to submit to an ignominious peace. The first relations with the British, date from the same period. Aggressions in the direction of Garhwal led to the Gurkha wars 1814-15. in which the Nipalese fought bravely and were with difficulty defeated by the British. The peace of Segauli, ratified in 1816. still governs our relations with Nipāl.

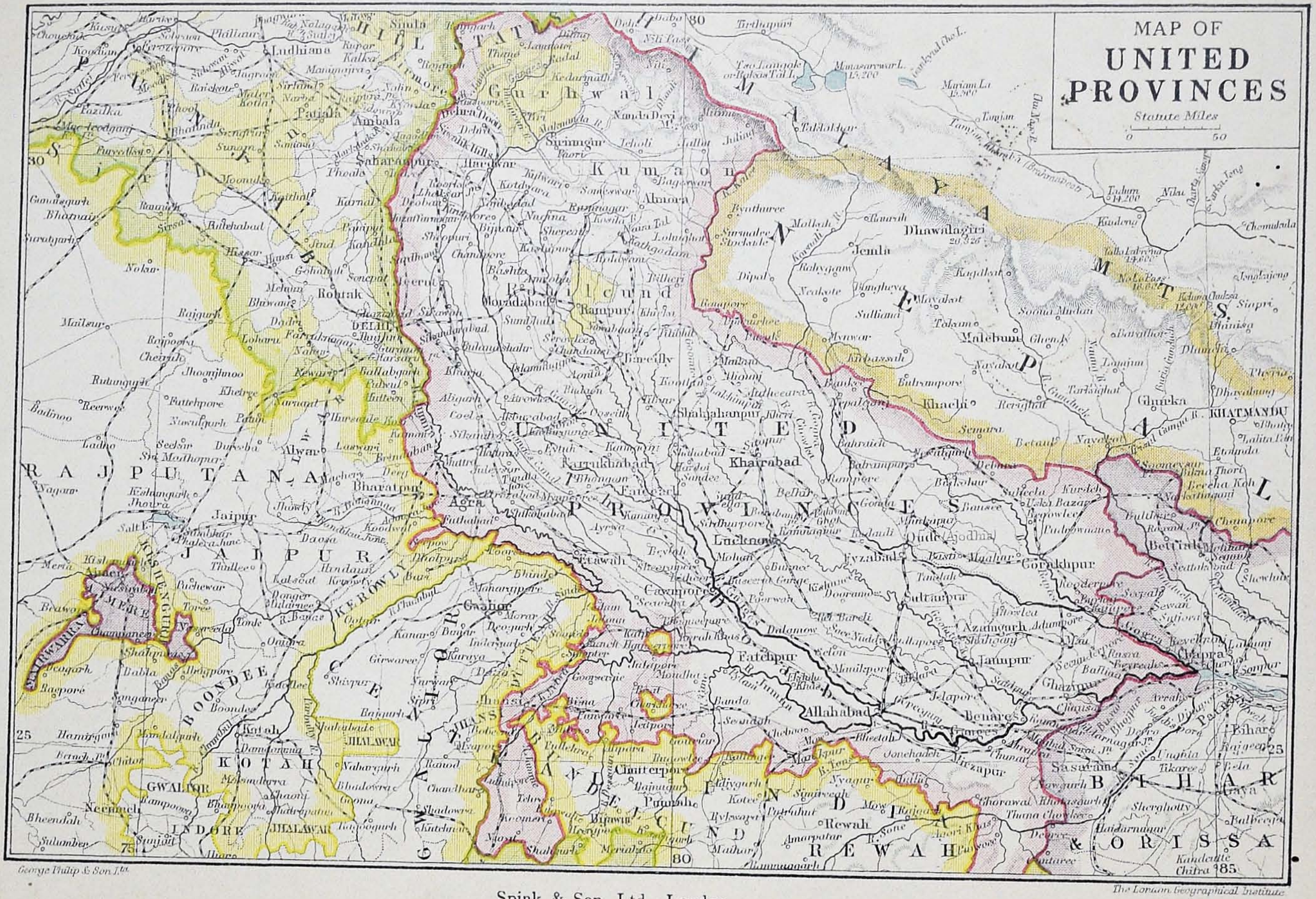
GHURKHALI DYNASTY, descended from the UDAIPUR RAJPUTS, occupied KUMAON & NOAKOT for 6 or 8 generations, prior to conquest of NIPĀL.

Prithvi narayan sah	1768	Girvan Yudha (again)	1805
Pertab singh sah deva	1771	Rajendra vikrama sah deva	1816
Ran Bahadur (deposed 1800)	1775	Surendra vikrama sah	1847
Girvan Yudha vikrama sah	1800	Prithvi vira vikrama sah	1881
Ran Bahadur (again)	1804		

HISTORY OF SIKKIM.

Local traditions assert that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from Lhasa in Thibet, and that about the middle of the 16th cent^y three Lamas succeeded in converting the Lepcha's of Sikkim to Buddhism and in making Phun-tsho Namgyel Raja of the land. Sikkim came into close alliance with Britain by assisting them against the Ghurkas in 1816, and at the close of the war were rewarded with territory & the usual guarantee of protection.

Phun-tsho Namgyel	1550	Ten Jin Namgyel	
Ten-sung		Chug Phui	
Cha-dhor		Sikyong	c1860
Gyur-me		Thothub	1874
Namgyel Phun-tsho			



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SECTION II

BONNER... PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH,

AND ALSO THE NATIVE STATE OF

GARHWAL

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

The early history of these provinces is that of Hindustan proper. In 1775 the south east portion was acquired by the British from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh. In 1801 a further tract was ceded by him, and in 1803 the conquests of Lord Lake extender the frontier as far as Dehli. The hill districts were taken from the Nipalese in 1815, and the south division of Jhansi has been acquired by lapse or forfeiture since 1840. In 1833 the independent presidency of Agra was formed. having previously been known as the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces." There have been two severe famines - in 1837-38 again in 1860-61. This tract formed the centre of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The first outbreak was at Mirut, Khanpur and Jhansi were the scenes of the cruellest massacres, and the native population, chiefly in Rohilkhand sided generally with the rebels. But Allahabad was firmly held, as also was Agra, though closely beseeged; and after the capture of Dehli, the British civil administration gradually reasserted itself throughout the country. As the result, the Central Provinces were formed into a separate government partly out of the Southern districts, Dehli with the surrounding country was permanently attached to the Panjab, and Allahabad was substituted for Agra as the seat of government. In 1877 Oudh, which had been annexed by the British in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, was joined to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces, a title which has lately been merged into that of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

HISTORY OF AGRA, CITY AND PROVINCE.

The district of Agra has scarcely any history apart from that of the city. The Lodi kings of Dehli had a residence on the east bank of the Jumna which was occupied by Bābar after his victory over Ibrahīm Khan in 1526. Bābar fought a great and decisive battle with the Rajputs near Fathpur Sikrī in 1527. His son Humayun also resided at old Agra until his expulsion in 1540, Akbar lived in the province for the greater part of his reign, and founded the present city of Agra on the west bank. The town of Fathpur Sikrī also owes its origin to him was built about 1570, and was for a short period the seat of the Mughal empire. The mausoleum of this great organizer is at Sikandra five miles away from Agra and was built by his son Jahāngīr, who however deserted Agra towards the close of his reign Shah Jahan was proclaimed Emperor at Agra in 1628 and resided there from 1632 to 1637. It was during this period that many of its celebrated mosques and other works were either built or completed and the city renamed. Its new title was Akbar-abad, so named in honour of his grandfather and the coins struck at Agra bore this appellation from the time of Shah Jahan to that of 'Alam II In 1637 Shah Jahan removed the seat of his empire to Dehlī, but continued the construction of the buildings at Agra. The Taj Mahal, generally allowed to be the most exquisite piece of Muhammadan work in the world was built by this magnificent Emperor in commemoration of his wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal. From the year 1666 Agra dwindled into the position of a provincial city, and was often attacked by the Jāts. Its annals during the decline of the Mughals are uneventful; though in 1764 the city was taken by the Jāts of Bhartpur under Suraj Mall and

Samru the Swiss renegade. In 1770 the Mahrattas overran the whole Doab; but were expelled by the imperial forces under Najaf Khan four years later. After passing through the usual convulsions which marked the close of the 18th century Agra and district came into British hands by the victories of Lord Lake in 1803.

HISTORY OF OUDH.

The legendary annals of Oudh date back to the very earliest period of Indian history The sacred city of Ajodhya from which the province derives its name lies close to the modern town of Faizabad and forms one of the holiest places of the Hindu religion At the dawn of history, Oudh appears as a flourishing kingdom In its capital, Sakya Muni the founder of Buddhism began his labours The modern chronicles of Oudh begin with the great struggle which ended in the overthrow of Kanauj. The fall of that famous empire, ruled over by the last native Hindu dynasty, gave a final death-blow to the Buddhist faith, and re-established the supremacy of the Brahman creed throughout India After his conquest of Kanauj, Muhammad Ghori, or his lieutenant overran Oudh in 1194. Muhammad Bakhtiyār Khilji was the first Musalman to establish and organize an administration, and he chose Oudh as a base for his military operations. He refused allegiance to Altamsh and his son Ghiyas-al-din established a hereditary governorship of Bengal Ajodhya, however, was wrested from the Bengal dynasty, and remained an outlying province of Dehli. Thereupon a Hindu rebellion ensued, in which 120,000 Musalmans are said to have been massacred. Prince Nasir-al-din was sent to crush the rebellion; and in 1242, Kamr-al-din is recorded as

Viceroy of Ajodhya. Thenceforth the Province remained an integral portion of the Muhammadan Empire. Bābar's invasion of Oudh has left little historical record and troubled times followed his death, but after the defeat of the Afghan dynasty, it settled down into one of the most important of Akbar's viceroyalties. Under the Mughāl dynasty in its flourishing days, the native Hindu chieftains accepted their position without difficulty. The empire was too strong for them to dispute its sway, and they were too strong for the empire to attempt their suppression. A century or so later, the rise of the Mahrattas broke down the decaying empire of Aurungzeb, and the chieftains of Oudh al- acquired an almost complete independence. About the year 1732, Sáādat Ali Khan, received the appointment of Subahdār of Oudh, and founded the Muhammadan dynasty which ruled down to our own times. Before his death, Oudh had become practically an independent state. His grandson Shujā al daulā attempted to take advantage of the British and acquire the rich province of Bihar. He therefore advanced upon Patna, taking with him the fugitive Emperor, Shāh 'Alam and the exiled Nawab of Bengal. The enterprise proved a failure, and Shujā-al-daulā retired to Baxar. In October 1764, Major Munro followed him to that post, and won a decisive victory, which laid the whole of Upper India at the feet of the British. The Nawab fled to Barili; while the unfortunate Emperor joined the British camp. In 1775, Shujā-al daulā died and was succeeded by his son Asaf-al-daulā who subsequently removed his capital from Faizābād to Lakhnau. Under this ruler, the Lakhnau court reached its highest splendour and the dominions of the Nawab of Oudh extended over a wider area than at any other earlier or later period. Sáādat Ali Khān, who in 1798 succeeded his half

brother Asaf-al-daula, threatened by Sindhia on the advance of Zamān Shāh to the Indus, concluded a new treaty with the British in 1801, by which he gave up half his territories in return for increased means of protection. Rohilkhand thus passed under British rule, and the Nawab became still more absolute within his restricted dominions. Saādat's son Ghazi-al-din Haidar (1814) was the first to obtain the title of King. Nasir-al-din Haidar (1827) Muhammad Alī Shāh 1837, and Amjad Alī Shah (1842) followed in rapid succession and wasted away their lives in that alternation of sensuous luxury with ferocious excitement for which the court of Lakhnau became proverbial. In 1847, Wajid Alī Shah, the last King of Oudh ascended the throne The condition of the Province had long attracted the attention of the British Government and had called upon the King for reforms; which, however, were never effected, and the only remaining remedy was deemed to be annexation. A treaty was prepared offering liberal terms to Wajid Alī, such as allowing him to retain his title and 15 lākhs a year for the support of his dignity; and three days were allowed him in which to consider and sign the treaty. He refused to sign it, and therefore, in February 1856, the British Government assumed to itself the Government of Oudh, exclusively and for ever.

Imp. Gazette

RULERS OF OUDH.

	A.H.	A.D.		A.H	A.D
Saādat Khān, Nawab	1133	1720	Ghāzī al-din Haidar	1230	1814
Safdar Jang "	1152	1739	as King from	1234	1819
Shuja-al-daula "	1170	1756	Nasir-al-din Haidar	1243	1827
Āsaf-al-daula "	1189	1775	Muhamd Alī Shāh	1253	1837
Vazīr 'Alī "	1212	1797	Amjad 'Alī Shāh	1258	1842
Saādat 'Alī "	1213	1798	Wajid 'Alī Shāh	1263	1847

HISTORY OF JAUNPUR.

When Jaunpur first makes its appearance in authentic history it was subject to the rulers of Benares, and with the rest of their dominions fell into the hands of Muhammad bin Sam after his victory over the Hindu champion Jaichand, in 1194 A.D. From this time it appears to have formed part of the kingdom of Kanauj. In 1360, Firuz bin Tughlak encamped there for six months, and in 1388, Malik Sarwar Khwaja was sent by Muhammad bin Firuz to govern the eastern province, which extended from Kanauj to Bihar. Khwaja fixed his residence at Jaunpur and taking advantage of Timur's invasion, he made himself independent of the Dehli court; and assumed the title of Sultan-al-Shark, or Eastern Emperor. The Sharki dynasty ruled at Jaunpur for nearly a century, struggling the whole time with their former masters for the supremacy of Hindustan. The last of the dynasty, Sultan Husen, was finally defeated by Bahlol Lodi in 1478 On the fall of Ibrāhim Lodi at Pānipat, the governor of Jaunpur, Bahādur Khān, asserted his independence, but Bābar sent his son Humāyun eastward for its recovery, and thenceforward it formed a portion of the Mughal empire until 1722. It was then transferred, with Benares, Ghāzipur, and Chunar to the hands of the Nawāb Wazir of Oudh. After the battle of Baxar the District fell to the British, and in 1775 was made over to them permanently.

SHARKI KINGS OF JAUNPUR

	A.H.	A.D.
Khwāja Jahān	796	1394
Mubārak Shāh	802	1399
Shāms-al-din Ibrāhim Shāh bin Mubārak	803	1400
Mahmud Shāh bin Ibrāhim	844	1440
Muhammad Shah jointly with his father Mahmud	861	1456
Husen Shah bin Mahmud	863	1458

HISTORY OF GARHWAL.

The early history of Garhwal is obscure, but it seems that about five centuries ago, the valley of the Alaknandā was divided into 52 petty chieftainships, each chief having his own independent fortress (garh), from which the country is said to have derived its name. A century later, Ajai Pāl, ruler of Chāndpur, reduced all these small principalities under his own sway and became the founder of the Garhwāl kingdom. He placed his capital at Srinagar, where the ruins of his palace still exist. The Rajas of his line, known as the Chānd dynasty, Kshatriyas of the lunar race, ruled over Garhwāl and the adjacent Tehri State until their expulsion by the Ghurkās in 1803. For 12 years the Ghurkas of Nipal ruled over Garhwal and Dehra Dun with a rod of iron, and then commenced encroaching on British territory at Gorakhpur and the Tirhut frontier. A war broke out in 1814 which resulted in the capture by the British of Almora, and in 1816, Kumaon & Garhwal. The Tehri principality known as "Independent Garhwal" was restored to Sunder Sen Sāh, under whose descendents it still remains, whilst the valley of the Alaknundā with Srinagar, the old capital of the Chānds, was retained by the conquerors and erected into a British District on the usual model.

RULERS OF GARHWAL. (CHAND DYNASTY.)

Srinagar as capital	Sam.	A D	Tehri as capital.	Sam.	A D
Pradip Shah	1774	1717	Sunder Sen Sah	1877	1820
Lallat .	1828	1772	Bhawani .,	1916	1859
Jayakrit .	1837	1780	Pratap .,	1928	1871
Parduman .	1842	1785	Kirtti .,	1844	1887
to	1861	1804			

THE COINS OF

AGRA

AKBARPUR TANDA

ALLAHABAD

ALMORA

BAHRAICH

BARILĪ

BENARES

BINDRABAN

BADAUN

CHUNAR

DAMLA

DOGĀM

FARRUKHABAD

GORAKHPUR

JAUNPUR

KALPI

KANAUJ

LUCKNOW

MĪRATH

MATHURA

OUDH

SAHARANPUR

SAMBHAL

SRINAGAR GARHWAL

AGRA = AKBARABAD.

BĀBAR. AH 932 - 937.

No.	Description	Ref.
1	فلوس ضرب اگره = Falus zarb Āgrāh	
	℞ في تاريخ نهصد سي و چهار = Fi tarikh nuhsad si chhār. 934	C.M.
2	ضرب الكره - Zarb Āgrāh	
	℞ في تاريخ سنه ٩٣٦ · Fi tarikh sanat 936	C.M.
3	دار الضرب قلع الكره · Dār al zarb kila Āgrāh	
	℞ Fi tarikh sanat 936	

HUMĀYŪN AH. 937 - 963.

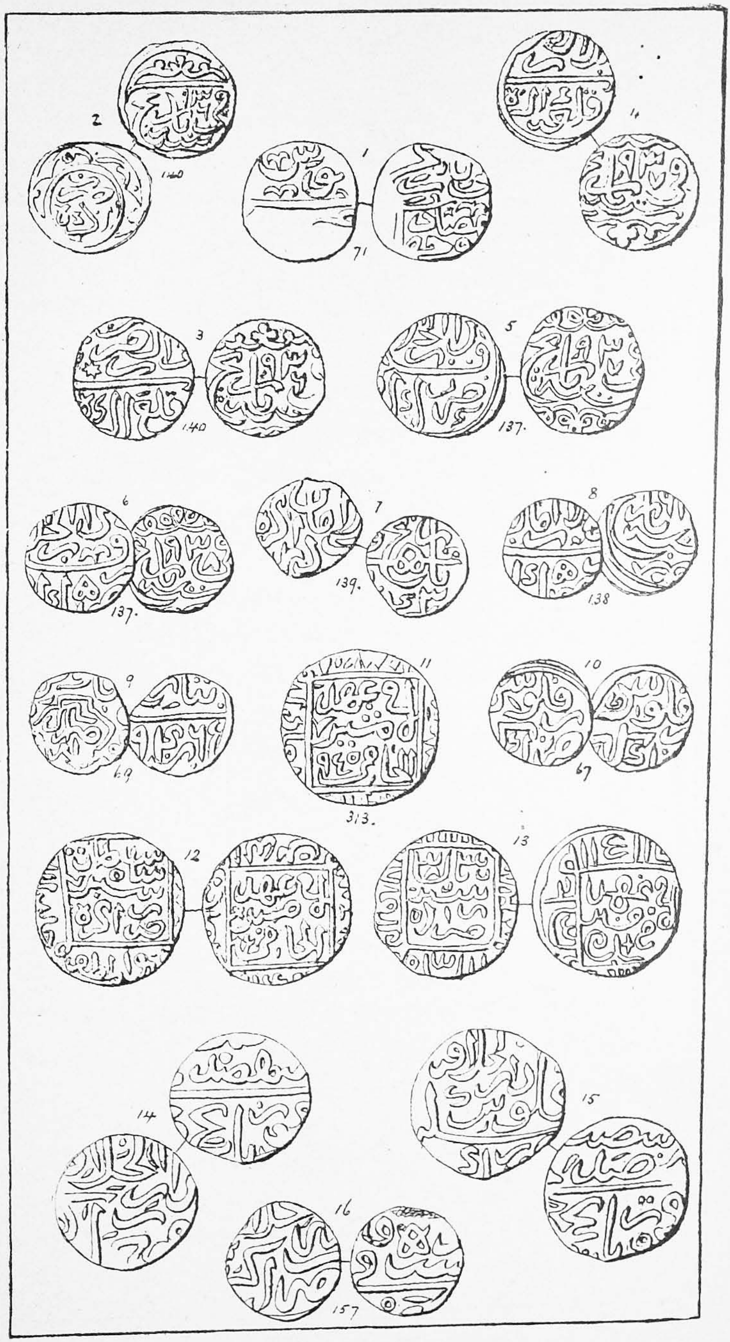
No.	Description	Ref.
4	بدار الضرب قلعه اكره · Bi dār al zarb kila Āgrāh	
	℞. Fi tarikh sanat 937. (٩٣٧)	C.M.
5	دار الخلافة ضرب الكره · Dar al Khalifat zarb Āgrāh	
	℞ Fi tarikh sanat 938. (٩٣٨)	Bl.
6	Variety of last.	Bl.
7	دار الامان ضرب اگره · Dar al āmān zarb Āgrāh	
	℞ تاريخ في سنة ٩٤٣ · Tarikh fi sanat 943	
8	Variety of last without في = fi + uncertain date.	W.H.V.
9	In quatrefoil - ضرب اكر = Zarb Āgrāh - in margin, "falus"	
	℞ بتاريخ في سنة ٩٣٦ · Bi tarikh fi sanat 936	Bl.
10	"Falus zarb Āgrāh" both sides, undated. (may be Bābar's)	Bl.

SHER SHAH AH. 946 - 952

No.	Description	Ref.
11	شير شاه سلطان ضرب اگره · Sher Shah sultan zarb Āgrāh	D.F.H.
12	in margins - ابو المظفر خلد الله = abu al muzaffar khallad allah	
	℞ + top not shewn - ملكة و سلطانة · mulkat wa sultanat	
	℞ في عهد (١) الامير الحامي ٩٤٥ - Fi ahad al āmir al hami 950.	
	in margins. الدين الديان السلطان العادل · al din al diyan	
	al sultan al adl. no. 12 undated?	Rod.
13	Contemporary blundered imitation of last.	D.F.H.

AKBAR. AH. 963 - 1014

No.	Description	Ref.
14	دار الخلافة ضرب اگره · Dar al Khalifat zarb Āgrāh	
	℞ في تاريخ نهصد و شصت · Fi tarikh nuhsad wa shast ? 96x	L.M.
15	As last with addition of "Sikka falus" سكه فلوس.	B.M.
16	½ dam. Reading as last but variety of ℞. ششت for شصت	B.M.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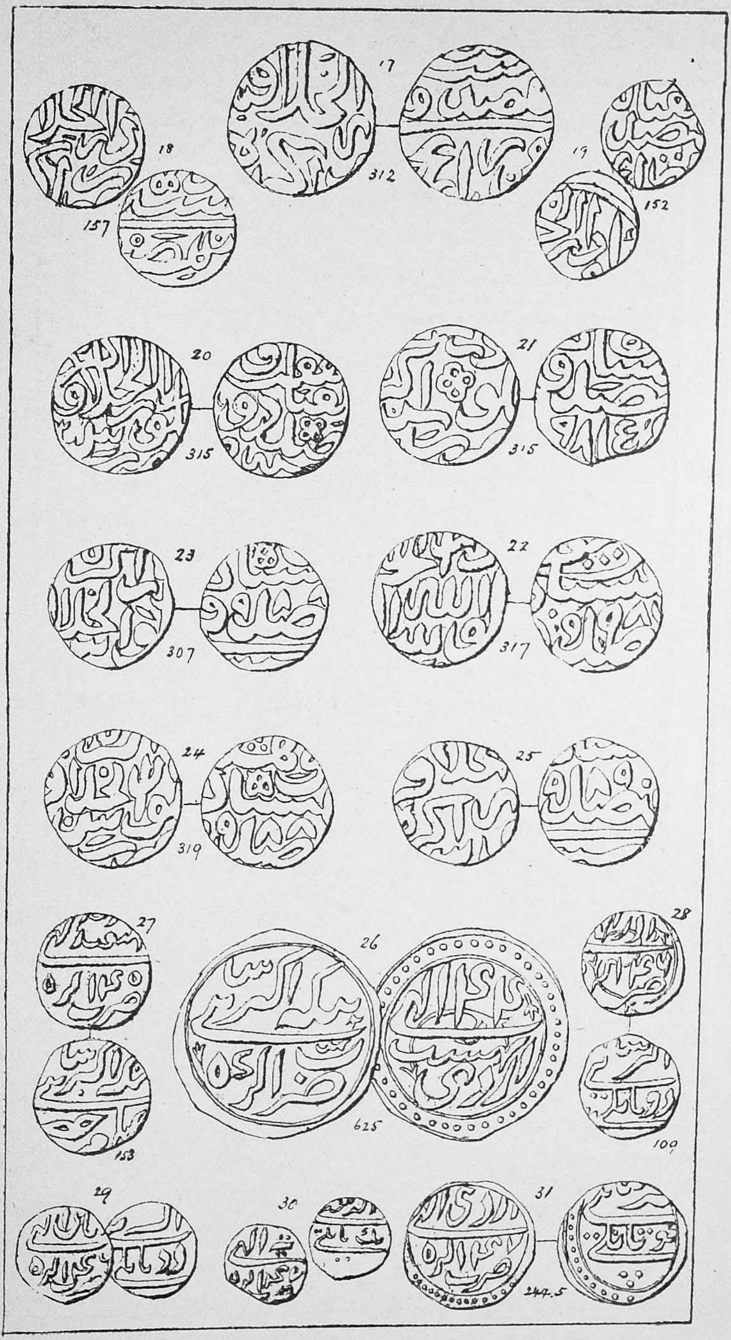
17	دار الخلافة ضرب اگرہ - Dar al khalifat zarb Agrah	
	R. في تاريخ نهصد و شصت - Fi tarikh nuhsad wa shast --	Rod
	"Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Agrah in the year nine hundred and sixty (and --)". 96x	
18	½ dam. variety with + line above nuhsad as no 16	BM
19	do variety with فلوس = falus	B.M.
	R. Fi tarikh nuhsad wa haftad (هفتاد) + 97x	B.M.
20	Zarb falus dar al khalifat Agrah (اگرہ above)	
	R. Sanat nuhsad wa haftad wa haft = 977	O.
21	Another variety with Agrah to left of	
	R. Nuhsad wa hashtad wa panj sanat ۹۸۵ = 985	O
22	Falus allah Akbar dar al khalifat (Agrah)	
	R. Nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft. ۹۸۷ = 987	O
23	Falus dar al khalifat Agrah (اگرہ above)	C.M.
	R. Nuhsad wa hashtad wa --- ۹۸۸ = 988	BM
24	Another shewing full inscriptn + date 988	
25	Another dated 989.	BM
26	تنکہ اکبر شاہی ضرب اگرہ - Tanka Akbar Shahi zarb Agrah	
	R. ۴۴ اردی بهشت الهی - (Month) Ardibihisht ilahi 44	Rod
27	¼ tanka = چهارم حصہ - Chaharam hissa tanka Akbar Shahi	
	R. Zarb Agrah (month) Isfandarmuz = اسفندارمز. ilahi 45	Rod
28	2 tanki = دو تانکی = Do tanki Akbar Shahi	
	R. Zarb Agrah (month) Azr = اذر ilahi 46	Rod
29	2 tanki as last	
	R. Zarb Agrah (month) Aban = ابان ilahi 46	B.M.
30	1 tanki Akbar Shahi = یک تانکی اکبر شاہی	
	R. Zarb Agrah (month) Tir = تیر ilahi 47	B.M.
31	4 tanki = چو تانکی. Chau tanki Akbar Shahi	
	R. Zarb Agrah (month) اردی بهشت - Ardibihisht ilahi 47.	Rod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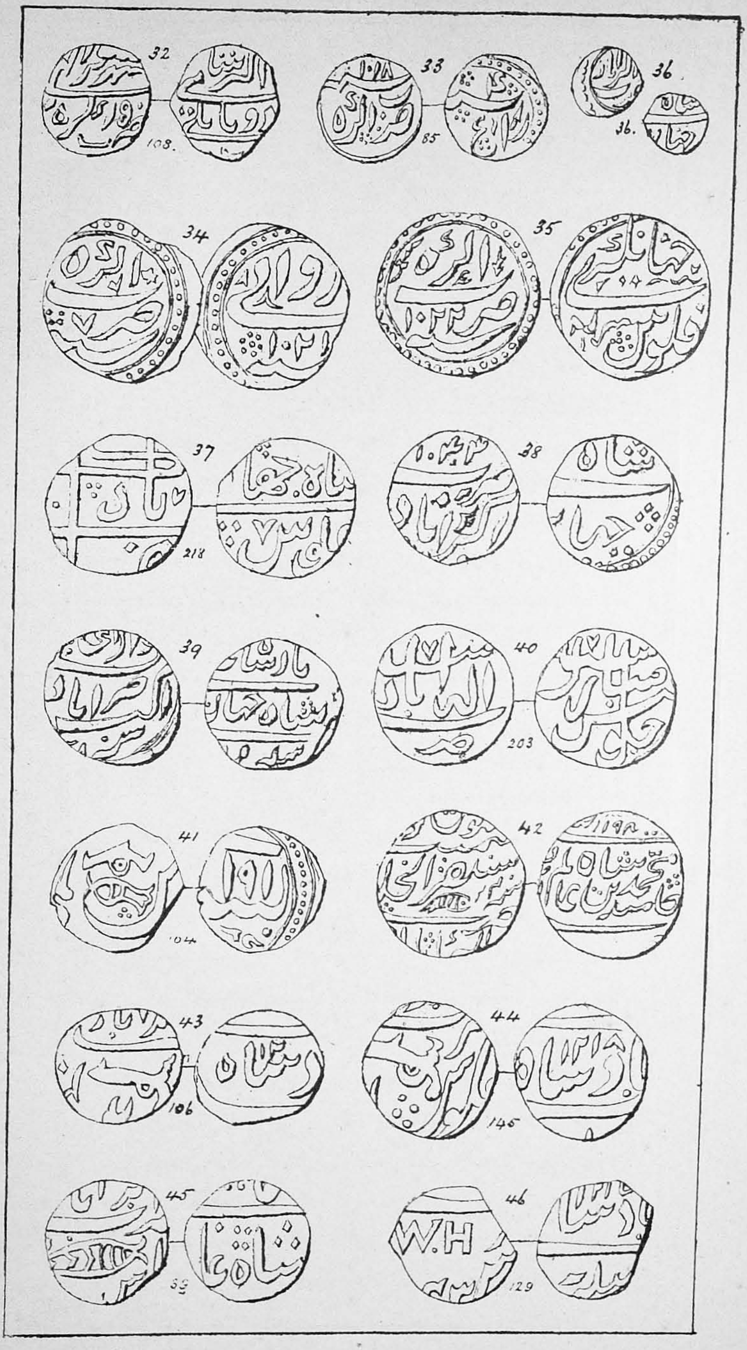
32	2 tankī = Do tankī Akbar Shahī R. Zarb Agrah (month) Shahrewar شهر يور ilahi 50	Rod.
	JAHANGIR. AH. 1014 - 1037.	
33	۱۰۱۸ ضرب اگره سنة = Zarb Agrah sanat 1018 R. ۴ رايج سنة = Raij (current) sanat 4	Rod.
34	Zarb Agrah sanat 7. R. ۱۰۲۱ روانی سنة = Rewānī sanat 1021	BM
35	Zarb Agrah sanat 1022 R. ۸ جهانگيری فلوس سنة = Jahangiri falus sanat 8	BM WHV
	SHAH JAHAN. AH 1037 - 1068.	
36	ضرب اكبراباد = Zarb Akbarabad R. شاه جهانى = Shah Jahani	Bl.
37	Zarb Akbarabad R. Shah Jahanī (year) 7	Rod
38	Zarb Akbarabad 1044. R. Shah Jahanī	BM
39	دار الخلافه ضرب اكبراباد سنة = Dar al Khalifat zarb Akbarabad sanat ... = Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Akbarabad yr? شاه جهان بادشاه غازى سكه مبارک = Shah Jahan badshah ghazi sikka mubarak = auspicious currency of the King and Conqueror, Shah Jahan.	BM. BM
	AURUNGZEB 'ALAMGIR AH 1068 - 1119	
40	Zarb Akbarabad sanat 7. R. ۷ جلوس مبارک سنة = Jalus mubarak sanat 7	Rod
	SHĀH ĀLAM II AH 1173 - 1221	
41	Pistol + fish in curl of س. R. Sanat (1)191	Bl
42	ضرب اكراباد مستقر الخلافة سنة ۲۴ جلوس ميمنت مانوس Zarb Akbarabad mustakr al Khalifat sanat 24 jalus maimanat manus = Struck at Akbarabad the fixed seat of the Khalifate in the 24th year of auspicious accession R. بر هفت كشور سكه زد حامى دين محمد شاه عالم بادشاه ۱۱۹۳ از فضل الله Bar haft kaswar sikka zad hami din Muhammad Shah Alam Shah 1194	 BM.
43	Pistol + fish "Zarb Akbarabad" R. Badshah 12xx	Rod
44	Pistol. "Falus zarb Akbarabad" R. Badshah 1218	BM
45	Fish. same reading R. Shah Alam badshah	Rod
46	(JWH on coin of Akbarabad dated 1218. Struck in honour of John William Hessing, Commandt of the fort of Agra died 1803	Rod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UNITED PROVINCES.

AKBARPUR TANDA.

47 ✱ ضرب اکبرپورتانده دار الخلافة - Zarb Akbarpur
Tanda dar al Khalifat. R̸ Nasir al dunya wa al din ?
nuhsad haftad - 97x. .... ناصرالدنیا و الدین نهصد هفتاد CM.
48 Zarb falus Akbarpur. R̸ Sanat nuhsad hashtad · · ·98x BM.
49 ❀. as last. R̸. Fi sanat nuhsad hashtad wa ek. 981 O

ALLAHABAD - ILAHABAS.

50 ضرب الهاباس - Zarb Ilahabas. R̸ Sanat 31 Ilahi BM.
51 Fish. ضرب الہ اباد - Zarb Allahabad
R̸ Shah 'Alam badshah ghazi - شاه عالم باد شا غازي WHY.

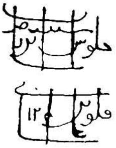
ALMORAH.

52 Footprints of Vishnu and unintelligible inscription "
53 do do "

BAHRAICH.

54 ✡ ضرب بہرائچ سکه فلوس دار.... - Zarb Bahraich sikka falus dar
R̸. ٩٧٥ في تاريخ نهصد هفتاد - Fi tarikh nuhsad haftad 975 CM.

BARILI

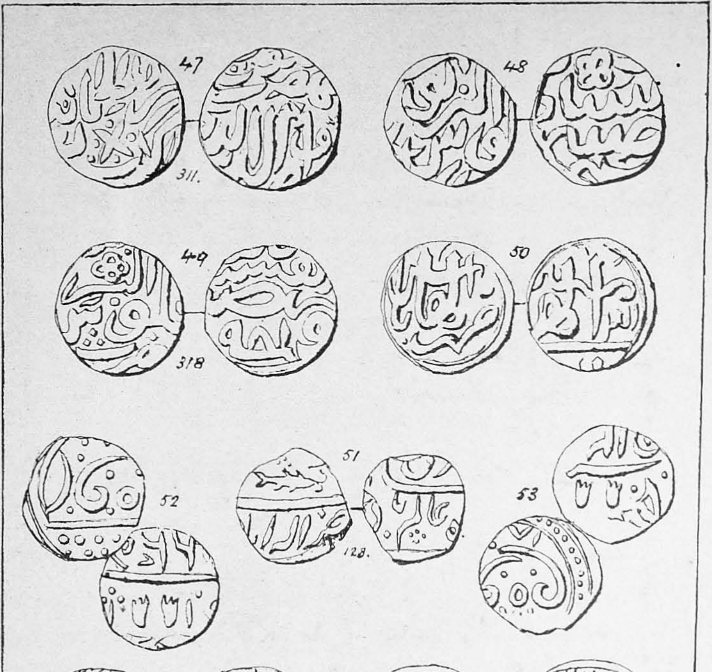
55 
ضرب بریلی سنة ٣٥ جلوس
Zarb Barili sanat 35 jalus
عالم شاهی فلوس ١٢٠
Alam Shahi falus 12 C.M.

BENĀRES. - MUHAMMADABAD

56 ضرب بنارس ١٩ - Zarb Benāres 19
R̸, a fish. فلوس عالم شاه Falus 'Alam Shah WHY
57 A flag. Zarb Benāres 26. R̸ A fish فلوس - falus Bl.
58 The next three appear to have been struck at Benares Bl.
59 as they bear the usual flag + fish but whether were Bl.
60 intended for use at Benares or Lakhnau cannot say. WHY.
✤ ⚲. flag + fish ٢٦ فلوس میمنت مانوس سنه - Falus maimanat
mānus sanat 26 R̸ Shah 'Alams couplet.

سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sahya fazl ilah &c. (D.M.)
(doubtful mint.)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61 A fish ◁ ✡ Julus maimanat manus sanat 26.
R. Parts of Shah Alams couplet. ١٢٣٣ · 1233 WHV

62 A trident Zarb Benares 28 = ضرب بنارس ٢٨
R A fish Shah Alam falus WHV

63 Variety of last 35th year BM

64 Larger coin another variety 1221 45th year BM

65 Pice° small coin same type 1228 48th year

66 ½ anna? Trident & Zarb Benares sanat 49 WHV
R A fish ١٢٢٨ ٤٩ شاه عالم فلوس = Shah Alam falus 1228

67 The trisul paisah of which there are here given
68 three specimens are generally termed "Benares paisa" but there is little doubt they were struck at several of the E.I. Co's mints "Princep" says in his "Useful tables" that those struck at Sagar were 100 grains in weight; afterwards being reduced to 96¼ grains & struck at Calcutta for Bengal province. Many varieties exist which were no doubt struck & issued from native mints.

69 Bears the Murshidabad mint-mark, so may have been struck at that mint

These coins are fully translated under E I Co. Bengal

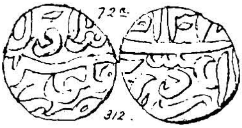
BINDRABAN - BRINDARBAN for MŪMINĀBĀD see p. 120

70 Trisul, & star in crescent ضرب بندربن سنه ٢٥ =
Zarb Bindarban sanat 25
R ١١٩٧ شاه عالم بادشاه غازي = 1197 Shah Alam badshah ghazi WHV

71 Similar with regnal date 27 Rod.

72 A fish فلوس ضرب بندربن Falus zarb Bindarban
R A star. ١٢٠٦ بادشاه سكه مبارك = 1206 Badshah sikka mubarak. Rod.

BUDAUN. AKBAR AH. 963 1014



72a Zarb falus Budaun. بداون
R. Ardibihisht (month) ilahi 42. WHV.

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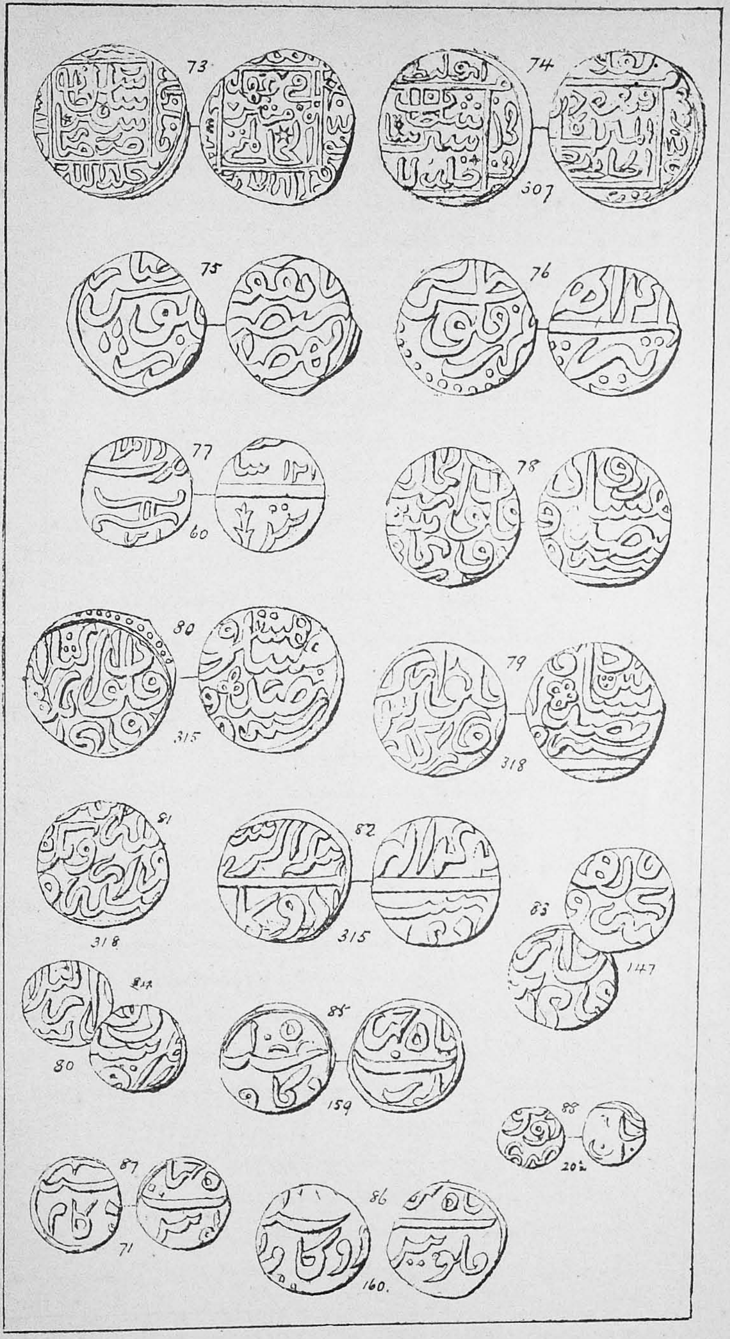
	CHUNĀR.	
73	ضرب چنار ، شیر شاه سلطان = Sher Shah sultan zarb Chunar	
	Margins. left وسلطانة ? top. ابو المظفر ? left. ملكه . bottom - خلد الله -	
	Khallad allah, mulkah, abu,l muzzaffar, wa sultanat.	
	R فی عهد الامیر الحامی = Fi ahad al amir al hami.	
	Margins. Left. ٩٤٠ ? top العادل ? الدین bottom - الدنیا =	
	Al dunya al din al adl 950	D.F.H.
74	Similar but zarb Chunar = ضرب چنار in right h^d margin	BM
75	ضرب فلوس چنار - Zarb falus Chunar	
	R نهصد شصت و هفت - nuhsad shasht wa haft = 967	LM
76	Zarb falus Chunar? R Ilahi 41 (month) Tir.	BM.
	DAMLA.	
77	A fish. ضرب داملا = Zarb Damla. R ('Alam ?) Shah 12xx	Rod
	DOGAM. AKBAR.	
78	فلوس دوگام دار الخلافة = Falus Dogam dar al Khalifat	
	R سنه فی نهصد هشتاد و دو = Sanat fi nuhsad	
	hashtad wa do = 982	BM
79	Falus Dogam dar al Khalifat. R Sanat fi nuhsad	
	hashtad wa shash = ششش ? 986.	Rod
80	فلوس دوگام دار السلام = Falus Dogam dar al Islam	
	R Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa hasht هشت = 988	Vost
81	Obverse as last. R سنة فی هزار و یک الله اکبر =	
	Sanat fi hizar wa ek Allah Akbar = 1001	W.H.V.
82	دوگام تنکه اکبر شاهی = Dogam tanka Akbar Shahi	
	R اردی بهشت الهی ۴۲ = Ardibihisht (month) ilahi 42?	Rod
83	½ dam. Dar al Khalifat Dogam falus.	Vost
	R Sanat fi hizar wa do = 1002 (or بارده = 11 = 1011)	Vost
84	¼ dam. As last. R Sanat fi hizar sizdah سیزده 1013	Vost.
	SHAH JAHAN.	
85	½. شاهجهانی فلوس = Shah Jahani falus.	Vost.
86	R دوگام سنه ١٠٥٠ = Dogam sanat 1050	Vost.
87	¼ dam. Shah Jahani falus. R Dogam sanat ...	Vost.
88	1/16. -Jahan? R Zarb Dogam falus = ضرب دوگ(ام) فل(و)س	Vost.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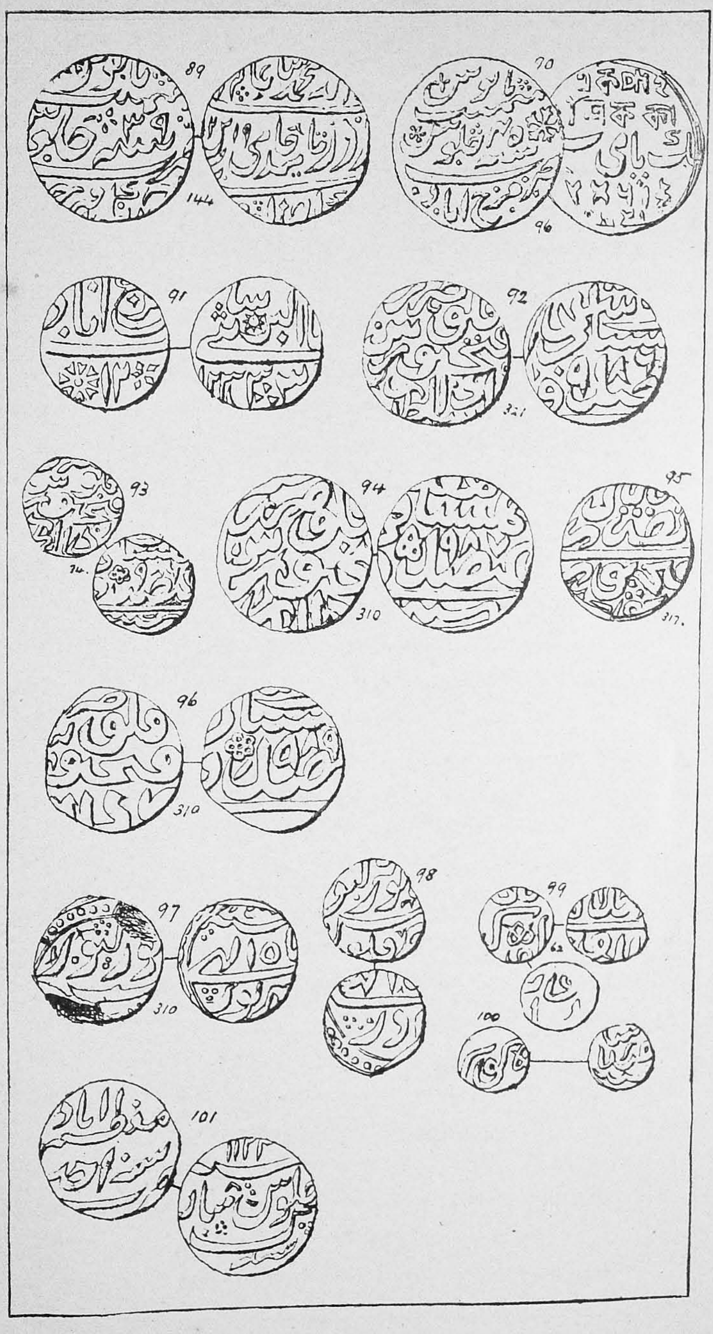
	FARRUKHABAD (AHMADNAGAR)	
	SHAH 'ALAM 1173 - 1221 AH.	
89	ضرب احمد نگر فرخ اباد سنه جلوس ۳۹ - Zarb Ahmadnagar. Farrukhabad sanat jalus 39 maimanat manus *	
	R. ۱۲۱۹ الله محمد شاه عالم باد شاه. سکه صاحب قرانی. زد ز تائید اله حامی دین Allah Muham^d Shah 'Alam badshah, sikka sahib i Kiran * 1219	WHY.
90	ضرب فرخ اباد سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس ۴۵ - Zarb Farrukhabad sanat jalus maimanat manus 45.	
	R. One pai sikka in Persian, Bengali & Nagari (see Bengal no. 33.)	DFH.
	MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. 1221-1258 AH.	
91	فرخ اباد سنة ۱۲ - Farrukhabad sanat 12.	
	شاه اکبر شاهی فلوس ۱۲۳۳ - Shah Akbar shahi falus 1233	BM.
	FATHPUR AKBAR.	
92	ضرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنة - Zarb falus Fathpur dar al sultanat R. سنة فی نهصد هشتاد و شش ۹۸۶ - Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa shash 986	O.
93	¼ dam. Same reading & date	C.M.
94	As no. 92. R. Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa haft - هفت - 987	DFH.
95	Zarb Fathpur upper part unread	CM.
96	As no 92 R. Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa - - 989	Rod.
	GORAKPUR. (MUAZZAMABAD) AKBAR.	
97	ضرب فلوس) گورکپور) - Zarb falus Gorakpur	WHY.
	R. سنة ××× الہی ۵ ماه شهریور R. - Sanat ××× ilahi 5 mah Shahrewar	
98	Zarb falus Gorakpur. R. Ilahi 5× Azr = اذر (month)	BM.
99	گورکپور - Gorakpur. R.	BL.
100	do do R. Sanat nuhsad hashtad 98×	B.M.
	JAHANDAR or FARRUKHSIYAR AH. 1124	
101	ضرب معظم اباد سنة احد - Zarb Muazzamabad sanat ahad = year one R. Jalus sanat 1124 sikka mubarak	BM.

* The correct reading starts at bottom, see page 45.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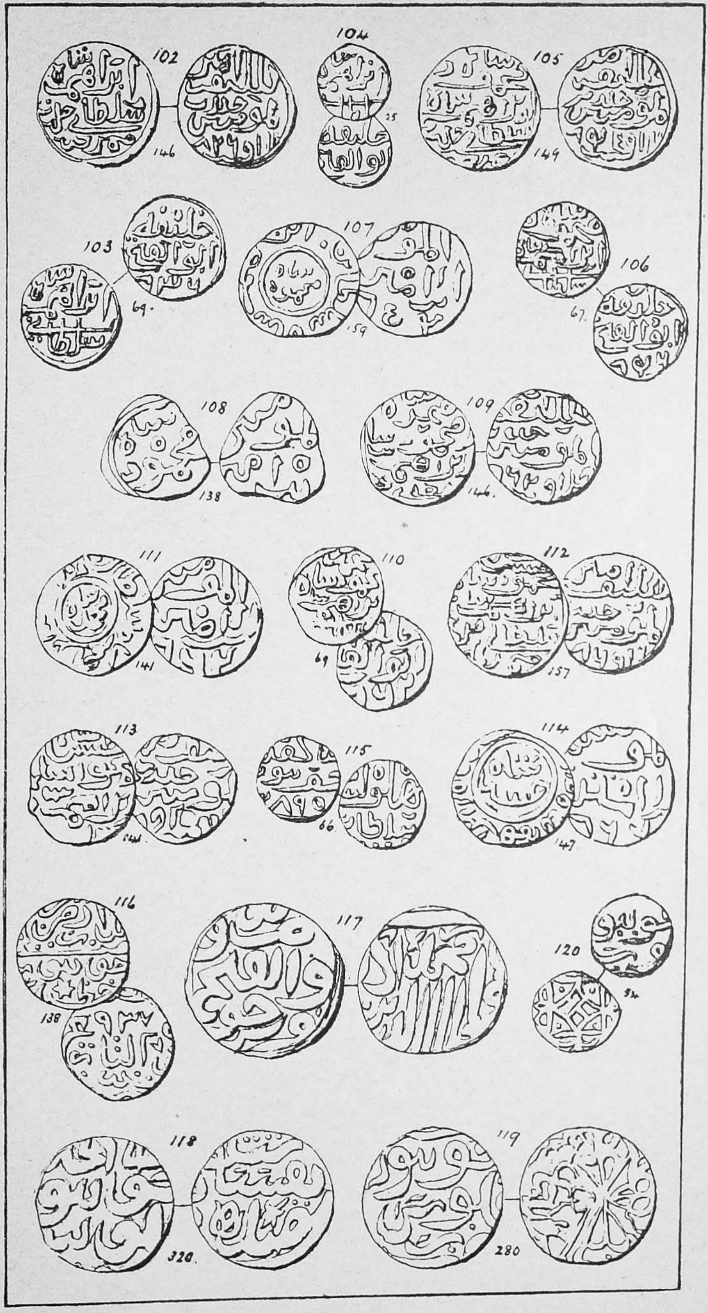
JAUNPUR

IBRAHIM. AH 803 - 844

102	ابراهيم شاه سلطاني خلدت مملكته - Ibrahim Shah sultani Khaldat mamlukat - may his reign be perpetuated R. الخليفه امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٢٦ - Al Khalifat amir al momenin khaldat khalifat 826	WHY
103	Ibrahim Shah sultani R. Khalifa abu al fath 886	"
104	as last. R. do ابو الفتح - abu al fath	"
	MAHMUD. AH. 844 - 863	
105	محمود شاه - Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim shah &c as 102 R. As 102 but dated ٨٤٥ = 845	"
106	Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim sultani. R. As 103. date 846	"
107	Mahmud Shah in centre. around - bin Ibrahim Shah sultani R. Na,ib = نائب - amir al momenin 864 - ٨٤٤	WHY.
108	Mahmud Shah R. Na,ib amir al momenin	"
	MUHAMMAD (joint King) AH 861 - 863.	
109	محمد شاه - Muhammad Shah bin Mahmud bin Ibrahim shah sultani R. As no 102 but dated 862 = ٨٦٢	"
110	Muham^d Shah &c as last. R. As 103 date 862 = ٨٦٢	"
111	As 109 - but circularly arranged. R. Naib &c 862 (see 107)	CM
	HUSEN SHAH. AH 863 - 881.	
112	حسين شاه - Husen Shah bin Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim Shah sultani &c as 102. R. As 102 dated 86x	WHY.
113	As last. date indistinct	
114	As last but arranged circularly. R. as 107 with date 867	CM.
	BAHLOL LODI AH 881 - 894.	
115	شهر جونپور ٨٩٥ - Shahr Jaunpur 895. R. Bahlol sultan	WHY.
	HUMAYUN AH. 937 - 963	
116	Bi dar al zarb mubarak Khitta Jaunpur. R. Sanat fi &c 937	Bl.
	AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014.	
117	فلوس جونپور ابو الفتح نصر الدين - Falus Jaunpur abu al fath nasir al din: R. Muham^d Akbar jalal al din wa al din ??	W.
118	Falus Jaunpur dar al khilafat R. nuhsad hashtad wa shash = 986	O.
119 - 120.	Zarb falus Jaunpur R. Geometrical design ?	WHY.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KALPI – MUHAMMADABAD 'urf KALPI.

SHER SHAH A.H. 946 – 952.

121 ضرب كالپي خلد الله ملكه ۹۴۹ - Zarb Kalpi Khallad allah mulkah
Rx. السلطان العادل ابو المظفر شير شاه سلطان = Al sultan al 'adl
abu al muzaffar Sher Shah sultan. (Doubtful date 949) CM.

122 Zarb Kalpi 94x Khallad allah mulkah
Rx as 121 but legend commences at bottom. B.M.

123 ½ dam reading as 121 dated 94x. B.M.

124 ½ dam variety dated (9)49. B.M.

125 Variety dated ۹٥۰ = 950 larger lettering DFH.

126 ½ dam same type DFH.

127 ضرب كالپي شير شاه سلطان = Zarb Kalpi Sher Shah sultan
Rx في عهد الامير الحامي . Fi ahad al amir al hami
Margins illegible on both sides. DFH

128 ½ dam, same type DFH

ISLAM SHAH A.H. 952 – 960.

129 ½ dam. اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان ضرب كالپي . Islam Shah
bin Sher Shah sultan zarb Kalpi. ۹٥۷ = 957
Rx Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al(diyan). الدين الديان B.M.

AKBAR. A.H. 963 – 1014.

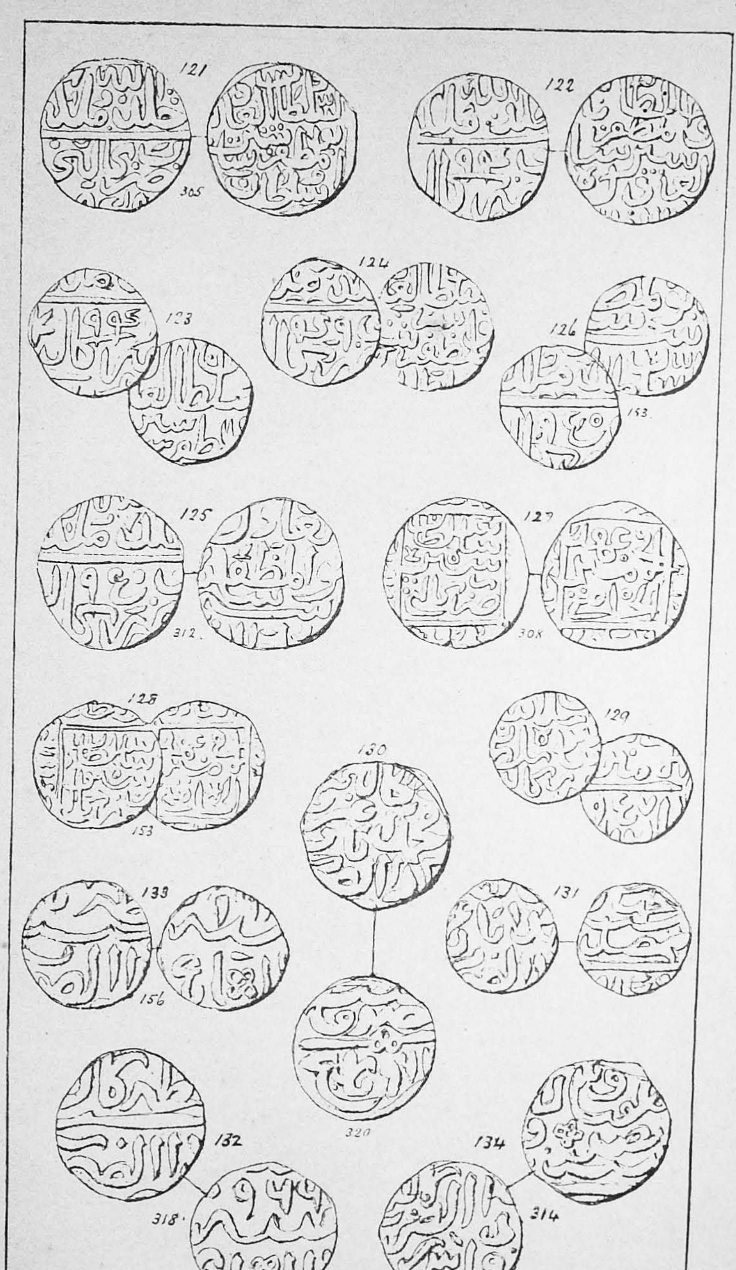
130 بدار الضرب محمد اباد عرف كالپي - Bi dar al zarb
Muhammadabad 'urf (alias) Kalpi.
Rx (في تاريخ ۹۶۳ نهصد و شصت) - Fi tarikh 963 nuhsad
wa shast. CM.

131 ½ dam. Bi dar al zarb Muhammadabad 'urf Kalpi
Rx nuhsad shast wa chahr = 900 – 60 – 4 = 964 B.M.

132 دار الضرب خطه كالپي - Dar al zarb Khita Kalpi
Rx في التاريخ سنة ۹۶۶ - Fi al tarikh sanat 966. Rod.

133 ½ dam same type, dated 968 = ۹۶۸ Rod.

134 فلوس دار الضرب كالپي - Falus dar al zarb Kalpi.
Rx سنة في نهصد و هفتاد و يک - Sanat fi nuhsad
wa haftad wa ek = 900 – 70 – 1 = 971 Rod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KANAUJ = SHERGARH-KANAUJ = SHAHGARH KANAUJ.

ISLAM SHAH AH. 952 - 960

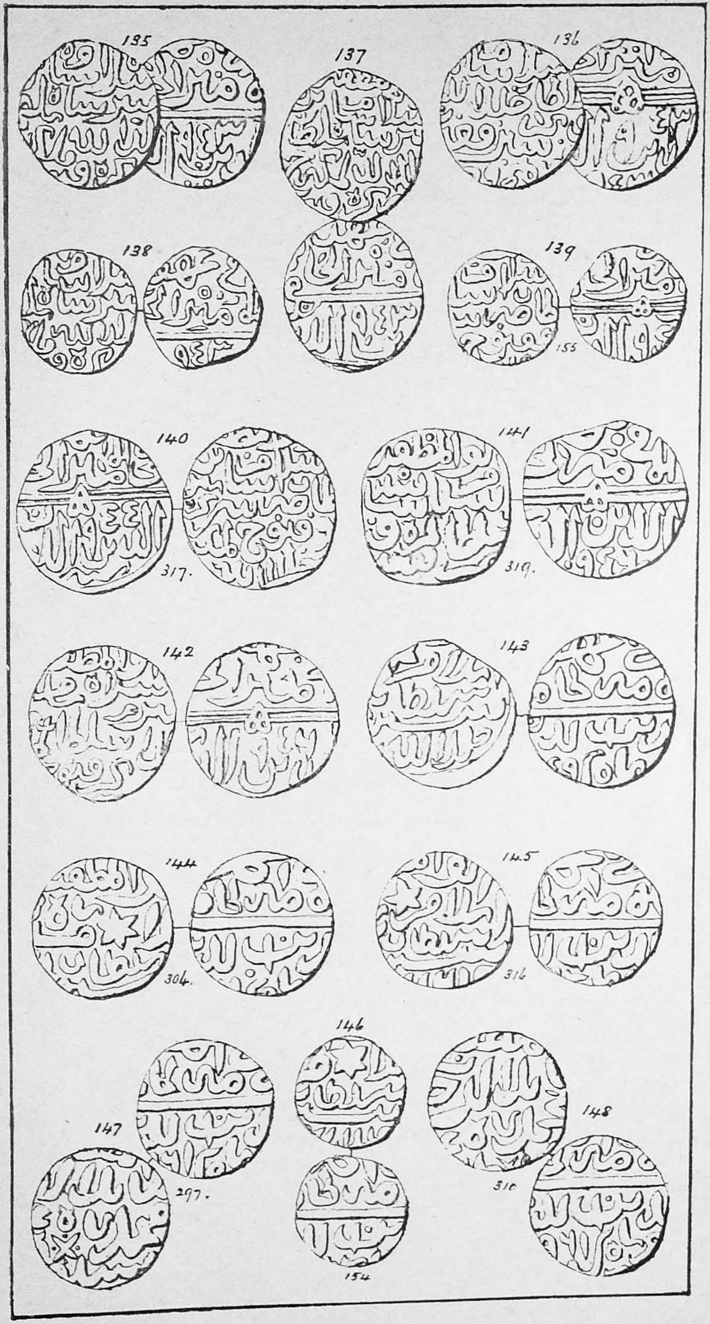
135 (ابو المظفر) اسلام شاه بن شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملکه شیرگره قنوج
(Abu al muzaffar) Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan
Khallad allah mulkah Shergarh Kanauj
R̸ = فی عهد الامیر الحامی الدین الدیان ۹۴۳
Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyan 953 DFH
136 Variety with Shergarh 'urf (= عرف) Kanauj same date BM
137 Another variety same date BM
138 ½ to 135. BM
139 ½ to 140. BM
140 Another variety with Khallad allah re bottom line and dated ۹٤٤ = 955 CM
141 Another one dated ۹٤٦ = 956 CM
142 Do same date BM

As SHAHGARH

143 ابو المظفر اسلام ✡ شاه سلطان بن شیر شاه خلد الله ملکه. BM
144 Abu al muzaffar Islam Shah sultan bin Sher Shah DFH
145 Khallad allah mulkah DFH
R̸ فی عهد الامیر الحامی الدین الدیان شاه گره ۹۴۹
Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyan Shahgarh 959
144 has date (۹٦۰ = 960 & 145 - (۹٦۱ = 961
146 ½ dam same type DFH

MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH AH 960-964

147 ابو المظفر بتائید الرحمن محمد شاه عادل سلطان ✡
Abu al muzaffar bu tayid al rahman Muhammad Shah 'Adl sultan
R̸. = فی عهد الامیر الحامی الدین الدیان شاه گره ۹۶۱
Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyan Shahgarh 961. WHV
148 As last. - shewing ضرب at the bottom of R̸ WHV.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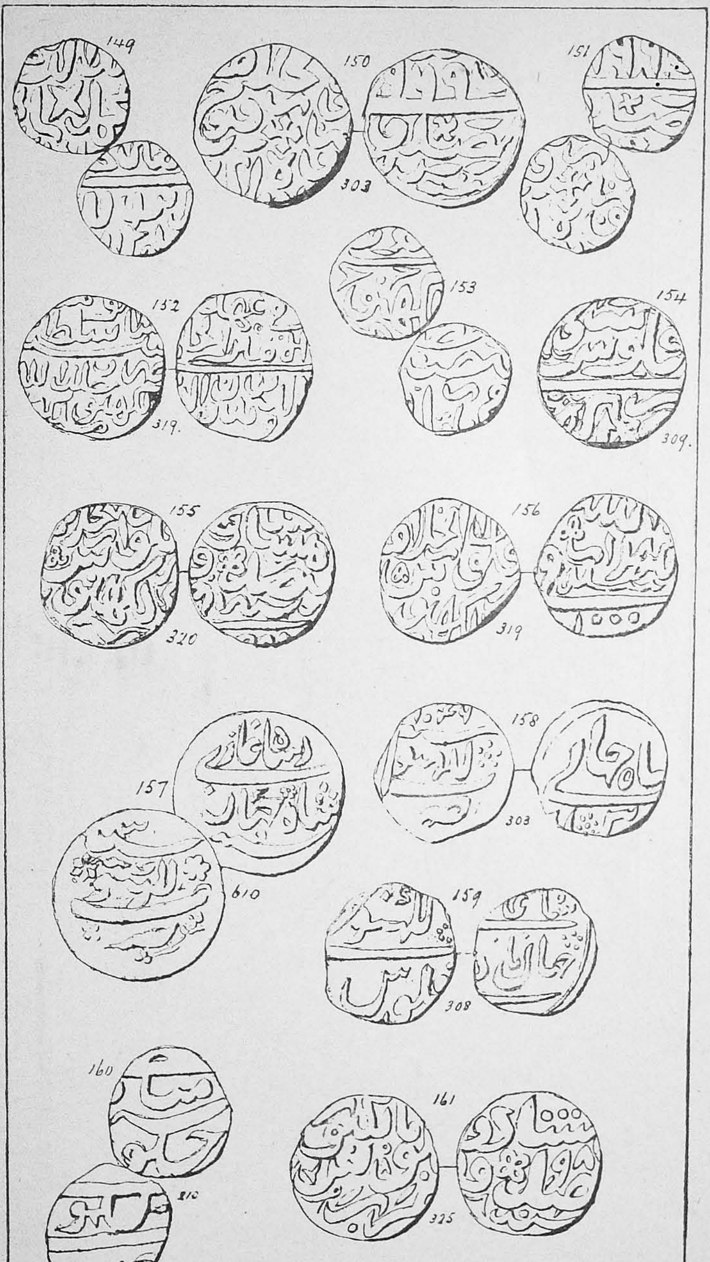
149	Same type as last, reading - Abu al muzaffar butayid al rahman Muhammad Shah 'Adl sultan	
	Rx. Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyan Shahgarh 961	BM.
	As SHAHGARH KANAUJ. AKBAR. AH. 963 - 1014	
150	دار الخلافة ضرب قنوج عرف شاه گ(ر ه) - Dar al khalifat zarb Kanauj urf Shahgarh - Kanauj alias Shahgarh	
	Rx في سنة ٩٦٩ نهصد و ششت نه - Fi sanat 969 nuhsad wa shasht nuh = Nine hundred & sixty nine	CM.
151	½ dam same type and date.	BM.
	LAKHNAU = LUCKNOW.	
	SHER SHAH. AH. 946 - 952	
152	ابو المظفر شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ضرب لكهنو = Abu al muzaffar Sher Shah sultan khallad allah mulkah zarb Lakhnau.	
	Rx. في عهد الامير الحامي الدنيا و الدين فريد = Fi ahad al amir al hami al duniya wa al din farid	BM
	AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014	
153	½ dam. فلوس ضرب لكهنو - Falus zarb Lakhnau.	
	Rx ..... في تاريخ نهصد شصت = Fi tarikh nuhsad shasht - 96x	BM
154	As last with اكبر شاهي? - Akbar Shahi above فلوس	CM
155	Dar al khalifat falus zarb Lakhnau.	
	Rx Sanat fi 986 nuhsad wa hashtad wa shasht	
156	Ob. as last. Rx Sanat fi 1000 ek hizar allah Akbar?	Rod.
	SHAH JAHAN. AH 1037 - 1068.	
157	ضرب لكهنو سنة .... - Zarb Lakhnau sanat	
	Rx سنة ٥ شاه جهان بادشاه غازي - Sanat 5 Shah Jahan badshah ghazi	CM
158	Zarb Lakhnau sanat 1046. Rx. Shah Jahani falus	DFH
159	Lakhnau falus. Rx Shah Jahan badshah ghazi	Rod.
	AURUNGZEB 'ALAMGIR A.H. 1068 - 1118	
160	Zarb Lakhnau. Rx Falus mubarak = فلوس مبارك	Rod.
	MANIKPUR.	
	AKBAR. AH. 963 - 1014	
161	ضرب فلوس مانكپور - Zarb falus Manikpur	
	Rx ٩٨٠ سنة نهصد و هشتاد و - Sanat nuhsad wa hashtad wa.... 98x	R.B.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MEERUT = MĪRATH or MĪRTHA (Rajputana)

AKBAR. AH.963 - 1014

162 ضرب ميرته فلوس - zarb Mirath? falus.
R. نهصد و هشتاد و هفت ۹۸۷ - nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft. 987 O.
163 As last but dated - nuhsad wa hashtād wa hasht 988 Rod.

MUTTRA = ISLAMABAD MATHURA.

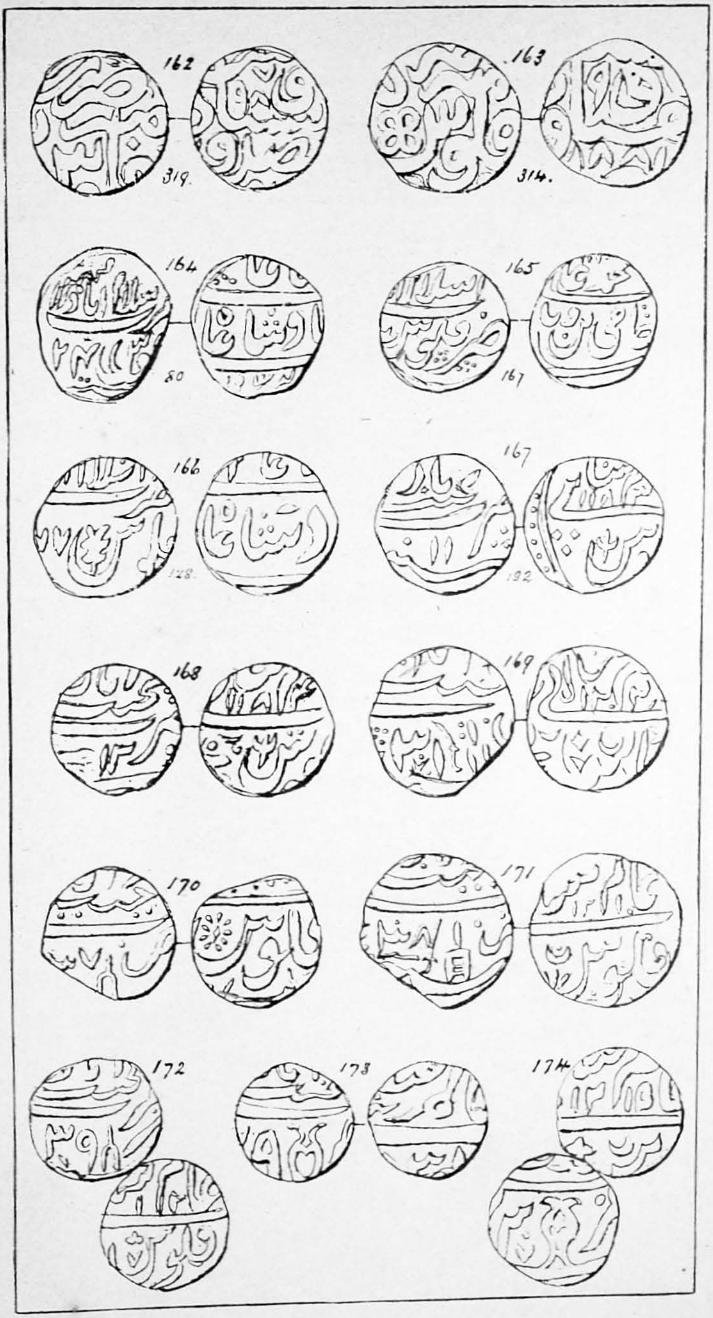
SHAH 'ALAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221

164 ضرب اسلام اباد متهرا فلوس سنة ۲۴ = zarb Islamabad-
Mathura falus sanat 24 R. .. شاه عالم بادشاه غازی
Shah 'Alam badshah ghazi W
165 zarb falus - Islamabad. R. محمد شاه عالم شاه حامی دین باسکه
being portions of Allah (Muham^d shah Alam Shah hami din &c Bl.
166 zarb falus Islamabad (11)77. R. Shah 'Alam badshah ghazi Rod.

NAJIBABAD

SHAH 'ĀLAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221

167 ضرب نجیب اباد سنة ۱۱ = zarb najibabad sanat 11
R. عالم شاهی فلوس ۱۱۸۳ = alam Shahi falus 1183 BM.
168 as last with sanat ۱۲ - 12
R. in curl of س. date 1184 BM.
169 Sanat 31 and zarb najibabad
R. in curl of س. date 1202 BM
170 (Sanat) 37. and zarb najibabad
R. in curl of س date — BM
171 Sanat 38. and zarb najibabad
R. in curl of س. date 1210 W.H.V.
172 Sanat 39. and zarb najibabad
R. in curl of س, date 12xx BM
173 Sanat (3)9. (a fish) and zarb najibabad
R. alam shahi falus. no date BM
174 Sanat 37. a fish and zarb najibabad
R. in curl of س. date 1215 BM.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175 ضرب نجیب اباد (سنه) ۴۱ = Zarb Najibabad sanat 41
℞ ۱۲۱۴ عالم شاهی فلوس = Alam Shahi falus 1214 — LM
176 Sanat 43 and zarb Najibabad
℞ in curl of س date 1216 Alam Shahi falus — BM

UNDER SIKH RULE.

177 Zarb Najibabad
℞ 124x — WHY
178 As last — BM
179 ℞ Portions of the poetical legend used on the coins of the Sikhs — BM
دیگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بید رنگ
یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگه =

Deg tegh wa fath wa nasrat i be darang
Yafat az Nanak Guru Gobind singh
= Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay
Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak

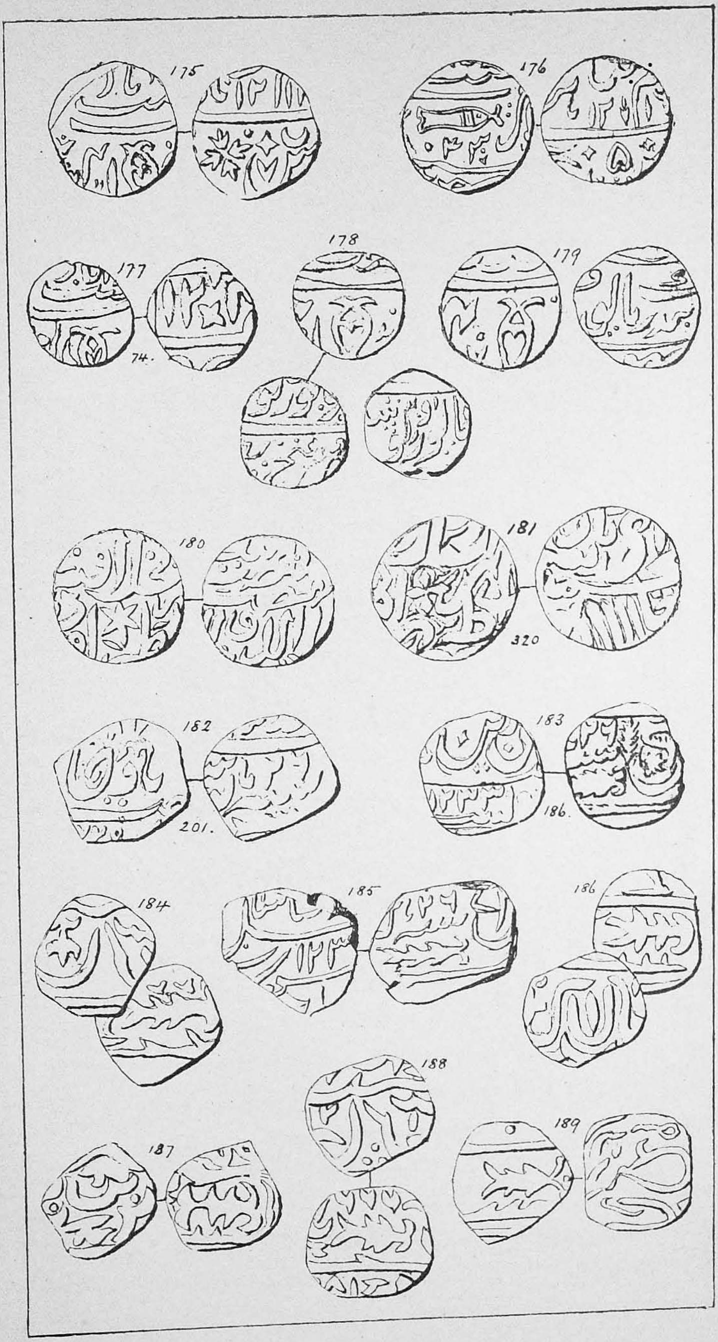
OUDH = AWADH

AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014

180 دار الخلافة خطه اوده (ضرب) = Dar al Khalifat khitta Awadh (zarb)
℞ Nasir al dunya wa al din, Nuhsad shast hasht = 968
ناصر الدنیا والدین نهصد شست هشت — LM.
181 Dar al Khalifat khitta Awadh zarb
جلال الدین محمد اکبر باد شاه = Jalal al din Muhammad Akbar badshah — CM.

SHAH ALAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221

182 Native paisa imitating those of Banares, struck in — Bl.
183 the province of Oudh and possibly at the Lakhnau mint — Bl
184 see no 61. The later are of degenerate type with reversed inscr. — BM
185 Portions of.- سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله — WHY
186 حامی دین محمد شاه عالم پاد شاه — do
187 Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sahya fazl ilah — do
188 Hami din Muhammad Shah Alam padishah = — do
189 The defender of the religion of Muham^d Shah Alam Padishah — do
Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes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OUDH (KINGDOM). Capital LAKHNAU

GHAZĪ AL DIN HAIDAR. A H 1234-1243

190 Arms in imitation of East India Co., in centre ٢٦ سنة = yr 26 NHV
191 Portions of inscription - to right جلوس - jalus - above arms BM.
ميمنت دار الامارة لكهنو - maimanat dar al imarat Lakhnau
to left, مانوس - manus. Below, ضرب صوبه اوده - zarb soubah Oudh
R Portions of legend of Shah Ālam as No 187 + date 1234
Note: the above were issued in the name of Shah Ālam, the next
ones in his own
192 Arms + inscrptns as last, but in centre "year one" سنه احد.
R. Portions of. سكه زد برسيم و زر از فضل ذو المنن غازي الدين
١٢٣٥ حيدر عالي نسب شاه زمن = Sikka zad burseem wa zar az fazl
zu al manan, Ghazī al din Haidar Ālī nasab Shah Jaman 1235.
= Ghazī al din Haidar of lofty lineage, King of the World struck
coins in gold + silver by the grace of the great and almighty God BM.
193 The same but dated - ٢ سنة = sanat 2 + ١٢٣٦ = 1236 BM.

NASIR AL DIN HAIDAR. A.H. 1243-1253.

194 As 190 - but Lakhnau is termed Dar al sultanat = سلطانة yr 2
R ١٢٤٤ برهر سكه شاهي زده ز لطف اله سپهر مرتبه شاه جهان سليمان جاه
Bar har sikka shahi zada zi lutf ilah, Sipihr martaba Shah Jahan
Suleiman Jah 1244 = The royal coin struck by Suleiman Jah +c. BM.
195 As 190 but with Dar al sultanat Lakhnau sanat 3
R ١٢٤٦ نائب مهدي نصير الدين حيدر بادشاه سكه زد برسيم و زر از فضل حق ظل اله
Sikka zad burseem wa zar az fazl hukk zill ilah - Naib mahdi
Nasir al din Haidar badshah = The Naib of Mehdi, Nasir al din
Haidar, the King, struck coins in silver + gold under the grace
and protection of God BM.
196 As last but sanat ٥ = 5. and on R ١٢٤٧ 1247 BM.
197 Similar with date on R ١٢٤٩ . 1249 BM.
198 Sanat ٣ = 3 - Shews the RH and bottom clearly of coins 190-197 BM.

MUHAMMAD ĀLI SHAH A H. 1253-1258

199 Two females supporting a crown circular ins - Jalus maimanat
manus zarb soubah Oudh, dar al sultanat Lakhnau sanat ahd
(year one)

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	R. ١٢٥٤ بجود و کرم سکه زد در جهان محمد علی بادشاه زمان =	
	Be jud wa karm sikka zad dur Jahān, Muham^d Ali badshah zaman 1254 = Muham^d Ali, King of the Universe, by his grace and benevolence struck coins in the world. 1254	B.M.
200	Similar but of rude type and dated sanat ٢ = year 2	B.M.
	AMJAD 'ALI SHAH. A.H. 1258 - 1263	
201	Fish, crown, and umbrella, enclosed by two swords. Around, Sanat ahd jalus maimanat manus zarb mulkah Oudh bait al sultānat Lakhnau. R. در جهان زد سکه شاهی بتائید اله ظل حق امجد علی شاه زمن عالم پناه ١٢٥٨. = Dur Jahan zad sikka shahi be tāid alah, zill hakk, Amjad 'Ali Shah zaman alam panah. 1258 = Amjad 'Ali, King of the Universe, refuge of the world, shade of God struck royal coins in the world through the help of God.	B.M.
202	Half size - otherwise as last	B.M.
	WAJID 'ALI SHAH. A.H 1263 - 1272.	
203	Two mermaids holding pennants & clubs. Crown, umbrella, and ball between pennants. Around - "Sanat ahd jalus maimanat manus zarb mulkah Oudh bait al sultanat Lakhnau = سنه احد جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب ملکه اوده بیت السلطانة لکهنو. R. سکه زد برسیم و زر از فضل تائید اله ظل حق واجد علی سلطان عالم بادشاه ١٢٦٣. Sikka zad bursеem wa zar az fazl taid ilah, zill hakk Wajid 'Ali sultan 'alam badshah. 1263. Wajid 'Ali, sultan of the world the King the shade of God struck coins in silver & gold, through the grace of the Divine help. 1263	B.M.
204	½ size Same reading except year X & date ١٢٧١ = 1271	B.M.
205	¼ size Similar but year ٧ = 7 & date ١٢٧٠ = 1270	W.H.V.
206	Large. Similar date ١٢XX = 12XX	B.M.
207 to 215	Are apparently of the same reading, give various dates and shew the gradual degeneracy of the coinage from the original type	W.H.V. W.H.V. W.H.V.

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SAHARANPUR

AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014

216 سهارنپور فلوس = Saharanpur falus R. Mah Aban ilahi 41 — O.

SHAH ALAM II. A.H. 1173 - 1221

217 . ٤١ ضرب سہارنپور سنة - Zarb Saharanpur sanat 41.

R. عالم شاهی فلوس ١٢١٤ 'Alam Shahi falus 1214 — BM.

218 . Zarb Saharanpur sanat 42. — WHY

R. . 'Alam Shahi falus 1215.

219 Another similar, same date. — BM.

220 . Zarb Saharanpur sanat 44

R. . 'Alam Shahi falus 1219 — BM

221 ½ size. . Zarb Saharanpur sanat 44 — BM

R. . 'Alam Shahi falus. 1217.

222 ½ size. . Zarb Saharanpur sanat 44 — BM

R. 'Alam Shahi falus. 1217.

SAMBHAL

SHER SHAH. A.H. 946 - 952

223 شیرشاه سلطان ضرب سنبهل = Sher Shah sultan zarb Sanbhal Margins illegible — Rod

R. فی عهد الامیر الحامی . Fi ahad al amir al hami

Margin at top الدین = al din the others illegible — DFH.

AKBAR A.H. 963. 1014.

224 ضرب سنبهل نیم تنکه اکبر شاهی . Zarb Sambhal nim tanka Akbar shahi

R. امرداد الهی ٤٤ - Amardad (month) ilahi 44 — O.

MUMINĀBĀD - BINDRABAN

See also BINDRABAN, p 98

These coins were inadvertently omitted from the above

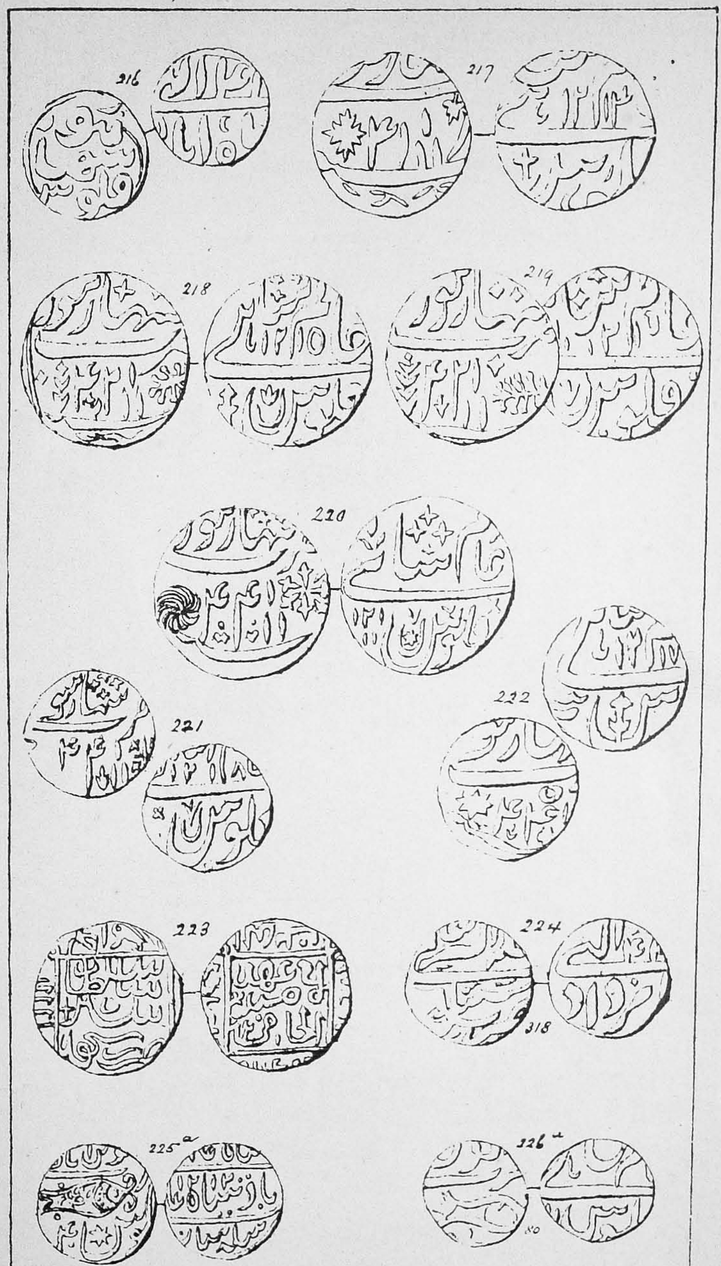
SHĀH ĀLAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221

225a A fish ٤٠ فلوس ضرب مومن اباد - Falus zarb Muminabad 40

R. Shāh 'Alam bādshah ghāzi sikka mubārak 1212 - — BM.

شاه عالم بادشاه غازی سکه مبارک ١٢١٢

226a A fish. zarb Muminabad R. Alam Shahi falus — Bl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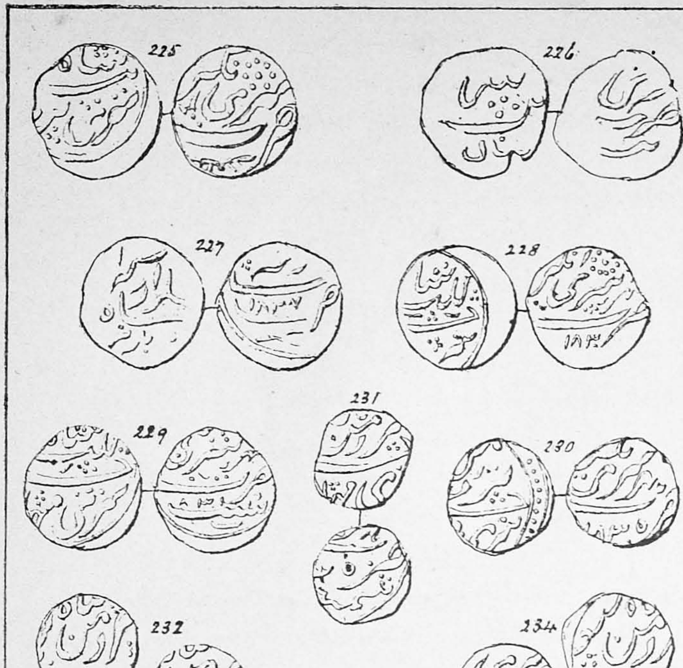
	SRINAGAR-GAHRWAL	
	PRADIP SHAH S.1774 - 1828	
225	سری پردیپ شاہ = Sri Pradip Shah	
	R. ضرب سری نگر - Zarb Srinagar	BM
226	پرد یپ شاہ - Sri Pradip Shah	
	R Zarb Srinagar?	BM
227		
	R. ۱۸۲۷ ضرب سر نگر سنۃ - Zarb Srinagar sambat 1827	BM
	LALLAT SHAH S.1828 - 1837.	
228	سری مہاراجہ للیت شاہ (جیو) = Sri Maharajah Lallat Shah	
	سمبت ۱۸۳۰ ضرب شہر سری نگر - Sambat 1830 zarb	
	shahr Srinagar = Struck in the city of Srinagar	BM
229	Another dated 1831	BM
	PARDUMAN SHAH S.1842 - 1861	
230	سری مہاراجہ پردمن شاہ (جیو) - Sri Maharajah Par.	
	duman Shah jyo R Sambat 1835 zarb Shahr Srinagar	BM
231	Same but smaller	BM
232	Another both sides alike.	BM
233	do as no 230	BM
234	Another large one shewing the word جیو - jyo	DFH
235	Another dated 1838	BM
236	do do do ۱۱۳۸?	BM
237	do do 1845? small	BM
238	do do 1853?	BM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